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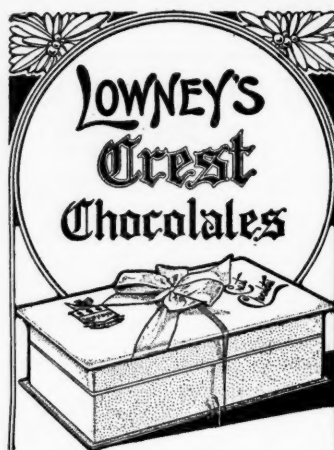
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WEAKNESS OF PACIFIC COAST DEFENSES.

It was well that Lieut. Edmund L. Daley, U.S.A., instructor in Engineering, U.S. Military Academy, wrote for the Christmas Monitor, the official organ of the archdiocese of San Francisco, his views on the military defenses of California and the Pacific coast, for his able essay should do much to arouse the people around the Golden Gate to the helplessness of their condition in the event of war with an oriental power. We have before us a letter from Dr. David Starr Jordan, one of the ceaselessly working oratorical and epistolary mills that supply erroneous "peace" theory, in which, ironically referring to danger from the Asiatic side of our Continent, he says, "If anybody knows of any danger from Asia we will cheerfully pay whatever it costs to head it off." And this from one who has been for years president of a university in California where the Legislature took such radical action against the Japanese during the last years of the Roosevelt administration that the President of the United States had to take that Legislature by the throat, as it were, and force it to recede from its action as the only means of preventing an open rupture with Japan. We should like nothing better than to hear a joint debate between Lieutenant Daley and Dr. Jordan. If it could be held in San Francisco, it is not likely that Dr. Jordan would venture from the platform to declare that there is no need of defending the Pacific coast of the United States. That is very good material to peddle out in the interior of this country or on the eastern seaboard, but in a debate with a trained military student like Lieutenant Daley, we opine that Dr. Jordan would be laughed off the stage if he should attempt any ironical or sarcastic depreciation of the perils which not so many months ago menaced the Pacific slope and the whole United States.

Lieutenant Daley took as the theme of his Monitor paper the "Valor of Ignorance," the death of whose author, Homer Lea, on Nov. 1, had inspired the West Point instructor to carry forward the lessons of that masterly book. Using for a text the statement of Lea that "whenever a nation becomes excessively opulent and arrogant, at the same time being without military power to defend or support its arrogance, it is in a dangerous position," Lieutenant Daley says: "To such a pass has this nation arrived. Opulent vanity in our commercial supremacy, feminist pride in our seemingly inexhaustible resources have led us foolishly to trust in the illusory protection of the Dollar God."

"The military isolation of this republic at the time of the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine no longer exists. In Napoleon's campaigns in Italy, Spain, Austria and Germany, the French commander was many weeks from his bases of supplies. In our Mexican War our bases were months away. Campaign after campaign in the Civil War was fought, weeks distant from the Union bases. But to-day Germany could transport to the United States a quarter of a million soldiers in a fortnight. In a month Japan could land as many trained men on our Pacific coast. Thus has invention done away with our military isolation. * * * The control of the Panama Canal is the first and most important step in the control of the vast unexploited territories of the East Pacific. The belief that to gain and retain such a valuable prize we need only boasting to cry out to the world 'Hands off!' is to disregard every war that has been waged since history began. To persist in such a belief, bolstered up though it may be by a thousand feminist arguments and by a hundred arbitration treaties, is national idiocy which can end only in national humiliation or even destruction. Whether that humiliation is to come out of the East or out of the West no man can foretell."

But Lieutenant Daley does not believe that we should

put all our hope in coast defenses, valuable as they are. In former days nations were wont to associate stone or metal with defense, and we have yet to learn the necessity for a rational system of national defense. Four laws should in his opinion govern our present military thought: The Army and Navy should be taken out of politics; military and naval efficiency must be encouraged; a definite military policy must be adopted, and a military spirit must be fostered in the mass of our citizenship. If we do not build our defense on these laws, Lieutenant Daley says, some day San Francisco may be an American Port Arthur, the graveyard of a vain and self-deluded people. San Jose or San Rafael may be a California Sadowa or Sedan."

In an article urging the claims of the Infantry the last number of the Infantry Journal says: "Organization in a military sense can mean nothing but tactical combination of the military forces and there can be no military organization in this sense that is not built on infantry. Organization with us, then, must mean frank recognition of the supremacy of the infantry and the subordination to infantry of every other arm and corps. There was no recognition of either of these things in the rehabilitation of the Army after 1898. Rather almost a contrary principle was encouraged. Certainly there was nothing to promote unity of effort among the several arms, and it would be childish to suggest that anything like unity of effort followed. On the contrary, the same old separate struggles for development or existence went merrily on. And each arm, struggling for itself, used all the weapons of argument it could devise. In a selfish struggle of this kind it was not possible to be careful of the feelings of others. Argument for the development of one arm often meant directly or indirectly argument for the neglect of others. Thus the time required 'to make' the mounted arms came to be so emphasized that the impression spread, not only within but far without the Service, that little or no time was required 'to make' the dismounted arm which was always infantry. It matters little whether this was the intent of the argument so used or not. It matters nothing that it referred to the mere mechanical training of the mounted man. The effect was vastly different. The distinction between the mechanical and moral training of the arms was lost to view. This was a serious loss to all—and fatal to the Infantry. It was therefore fatal to the Service at large. It came to be commonly accepted that infantry could be 'made' first within a few years and then within a few months. The idea gathered force as time went on, and the argument upon which it was based remained undenied. It gained the support of official reports and finally found acceptance in an executive message to Congress. Notwithstanding that it was the mere mechanical making of infantry that was presumed capable of attainment within six months, since the world at large knew nothing of the difference between the mechanical and moral development of military forces, it accepted the limit fixed for the mechanical production of infantry as sufficient for all purposes." But, the Infantry Journal adds, that the conditions have changed and the Infantry has awakened from its sleep and awakened the Army, and in this awakening the editor sees the most hopeful sign of military regeneration that this country has yet witnessed.

Plans are under consideration at the Navy Department to attach the Naval Militia to the fleet which makes the first trip through the Panama Canal. The Naval Militia on the Atlantic coast will go through the canal in their own ships while the Great Lakes organizations will form part of the crews for the Atlantic Reserve Fleet. This announcement was made at the annual meeting of the National Naval Militia Association which is being held in Washington. It was communicated to the members of the Association in an unofficial statement by the officers of the Department at this time so that the Naval Militia would have time to arrange their affairs for the event. As in the grand review, the Naval Militia will be enlisted temporarily in the regular Navy, being discharged at the conclusion of the cruise. Although the program for the trip has not yet been arranged, it is altogether probable that the fleet will sail from New York down the coast, through the canal and up to San Francisco. There will probably be a grand review at San Francisco with sufficient shore leave to give the officers and crews of all the ships an opportunity to see the exposition grounds. Among the other important subjects that were discussed at the meeting was the Navy Department's proposal to build a Naval Militia type ship. These ships for the Great Lakes would be small gunboats which will be loaned to the states in time of peace and mobilized with the regular fleet of the Navy in the event of war. There will be eight of these ships on the Great Lakes if the Navy Department's recommendations are accepted by Congress. The Association also passed a resolution asking the Navy Department to establish a school for Naval Militia officers. Officers of the Navy Department who attended the meeting declared that a plan for the creation of such a school would be submitted to the Secretary of the Navy with the resolution. At the conclusion of the meeting the members of the Association went to the Capitol where they urged the Senators and members from their states to bring about early action on the Naval Militia bill, which is now pending on the House calendar, having been reported favorably from the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The bill has passed the House three times, but was held up in the Senate by

former Senator Hale, of Maine. The members of the Association are hopeful of its passage as it only places the Naval Militia on the same basis that the Dick law places the National Guard.

In an excellent letter to the Atlanta Journal, Myrta Lockett Avery gives a woman's view of the contention of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, that the young men in our colleges and schools should receive military instruction. Though believing in arbitration as the best means of settling all disputes, she said she realized the folly of this country's disarming and placing itself at the mercy of other nations, and, moreover, her view is that the virtues bred in men by military training and by war are too precious to be surrendered. While such training produces erect carriage, military step and bearing, neatness of dress, precision of movement, co-operative action, submission to authority and proper habit of command, this woman sees far above these minor virtues the development of the splendid qualities of courage, self-sacrifice, readiness to protect the weak and to do and die. "Far nobler," she finds it, "to hit and slay on equal ground in the open with gun and sword than to hit and slay, as so many of us do in so-called peace, with the secret stab of back-biting words, the distilled poison of the tongue in rebuke or punishment of the weak who may not answer back or of the conscience-bound who will not. If we must have war let it be that of sword and gun, and not of thought and speech and intriguing deed. History teaches that the type of character evolving from the former and evolved by it, is far higher than the type produced by and producing the latter." The Chicago Inter Ocean believes more young men could be induced to enlist in the Army if the first year of the Army enlistment were made provisional, at least in the Infantry, with option of honorable discharge at the end of that period. This, it suggests, would keep down the desertion rate, and instead of adding each year to the "criminal" population several thousand young men always liable to arrest as deserters, we would have thousands who had learned at least how to take care of themselves in the field, many of whom might voluntarily return to the colors when their country really needed them to fight for its rights and honor. The Inter Ocean believes a modification of the one-year volunteer idea of Germany might be a benefit to this country, and is entitled to a trial.

Plans for the largest reunion ever held of the survivors of any war were laid before Assistant Secretary of War Robert Shaw Oliver Jan. 13, when Major James E. Normoyle and Capt. H. F. Dalton, Q.M. Corps, submitted their plans for the encampment at which the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg is to be celebrated. Congress has appropriated \$150,000, Pennsylvania \$250,000, and all of the states North and South that had troops in the great battle will appropriate sufficient funds to take their survivors to the scenes of the conflict. Not to be outdone by the liberality of the Federal Government and the states, the railroads entering Gettysburg are planning to expend \$200,000 on a system of terminals for handling the traffic. There will also be constructed a temporary system of street car lines for the great city of tents which will spring up upon the Gettysburg field before July 1. The War Department is now preparing to ship fifty-four thousand tents, with a capacity of from sixty to seventy thousand soldiers. The camp will be modern in all of its details. Its size can be imagined when it is known that it is to have two hundred kitchens, a complete divisional field hospital, three large infirmaries, and will spread over 276 acres of land. To serve the great reunion it will require sixteen hundred cooks. The War Department is building a system of waterworks which would serve a city of over 100,000 people. Contracts for wells and a reservoir will be let next week, and the work of building the camp is now under way.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Sun suggests that a fitting reward for Col. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., for his work as chief engineer officer of the Panama Canal would be a title. He cites the case of Gaspar Esher, the Swiss engineer, who during the first half of the last century directed the work of constructing the "Lint Canal." This was regarded as so important an engineering achievement that the Swiss, though true democrats, could think of no better way to honor the wealthy Esher than to give him a title of nobility, which was conferred upon him by a resolution which passed both houses of the Federal Assembly. It was held that as the Assembly could abolish any and all titles at will, there could be no danger in making Esher a noble. Those who know Colonel Goethals intimately know that a title would be about as pleasing to him as a set of golf clubs to a blind man or a pair of skates to a legless man. Colonel Goethals is essentially a democrat, as has been proved by the tolerant way he has used his almost dictatorial powers in the Canal Zone during the period he has been Chief Engineer. That he would feel elated by lugging around with him the rest of his life the title of the Duke of Gatun, or the Prince of Miraflores, or the Earl of Chagres, or the Count of Pedro Miguel, is not to be believed for a moment, and those familiar with the Colonel's Jeffersonian simplicity are agreed that the only title he would be willing to take from Congress, if it could be granted, would be the plain Boss of Panama.

In quoting last week (page 577) from a long article in the New York Sun on Army ordnance we did not stop to correct the obvious errors of statement which were apparent to anyone who has learned the facts from articles in previous issues of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. As to the proposition that our mortar batteries could be silenced by the fire from quick-fire guns on battleships it should be remembered that these batteries can only be reached by vertical fire, such as is impossible to a war vessel, whose guns cannot be elevated sufficiently to serve the purpose of mortars. The mortar to-day is a most effective weapon. We are about to reduce the weight of projectile (not the caliber) from 1,046 pounds to about 700 pounds. Then the same charge of powder used to-day will, at forty-five degrees elevation, send the lighter projectile about 17,000 yards, whereas the maximum range to-day is 12,400 yards. While the velocity of direct firing guns decreases as range increases, the reverse is true of mortar fire. To carry a mortar projectile 10,000 yards in range it is necessary to send it very, very high, and the higher it goes the greater will be its velocity when it reaches the water, and, of course, the greater the velocity the greater the energy dissipated on impact with a warship. Mortar fire has become very accurate, and we believe that a harbor well defended by mortars and mines need not worry much about a naval attack. The fact is that other countries are very slow in realizing the wonderful efficiency of mortars, and have made little or no headway with them. The warship is really a very large target for mortars. It is 80 to 90 feet beam and 500 to 600 feet long, and the entire deck is the target. The deck is the most vulnerable part of the ship—has the least armor protection—and a 1,046 lb. shell dropping down from a height of two miles will surely be heard from if it strikes a ship. If it were possible to destroy the existing range finding facilities, as the writer in the Sun fears, common sense and Yankee ingenuity would assert themselves. Our officers and men could still see with their eyes and could observe the splash and correct from observation of fire. It is known what channel a ship would have to pass and a rain of mortar shells could be sent over this channel at night time or day time without any range finding system at all.

Discussing the difficulties of recruiting in the National Guard of the state of Washington, Adjutant Gen. Fred Llewellyn says: "The immense amount of extra work now being done in the Guard by reason of efforts to harmonize it in organization and training with the Army has tended to retard recruiting. The man who enlisted in former years merely for the show and pleasant recreation is no longer attracted. It is only those who really desire instruction along military lines who are now available. The work of the Organized Militia has become too serious a matter to be of interest to the mere pleasure seeker. Recruiting is also retarded by a certain degree of opposition on the part of some members of organized labor, who either feel or pretend to feel that the National Guard is hostile to their interests. They do not regard the National Guard as a necessary branch of the state government and assert that it is maintained only to overawe striking laboring men. They give it no credit whatever for the work it is doing in preparation for the nation's defense in time of war nor for its availability as an instrument of relief in any great catastrophe. Nor do they consider that it can never be used against them unless they are violating or threatening to violate the law. They oppose enlistment of members of organized labor in the force. This sentiment on the part of the unions varies in strength throughout the state, at some points being so intense as to render it almost impracticable to there successfully maintain organizations, and in all localities exerting an adverse effect. It is anticipated, however, that the passage of the Federal Militia Pay bill will do more than anything else possibly could to make recruiting easy, by affording a material pecuniary consideration to the prospective recruit."

Mail by aeroplane routes is provided for in an amendment to the Post-office Appropriation bill proposed by Representative W. T. Sharpe, of Ohio. The amendment was stricken out on a point of order after the discussion had shown that there was considerable sentiment in the House in support of the proposition. "Aeroplanes have passed the experimental stage," said Mr. Sharpe in discussing his amendment. "By flights that have been made over the Alps and the Pyrenees mountains it has been demonstrated that the weather of Alaska will not interfere with the operations of aeroplanes. I would like to have the experiment made in Alaska so as to submit flying machines to the most severe tests that they will be called upon to stand. Having proved their reliability in Alaska, I am convinced that those who doubt their availability for commercial use will then be ready to vote for a proposition by which aeroplanes can be used on mail routes generally. There is no question but it would be cheaper to send mail across Lake Erie to Canada by aeroplanes than by boat or by round about railway routes. In Alaska mail could be sent to places that cannot be reached by any other system of transportation. I am assured that aeroplanes can be built that will carry nearly a ton. An aeroplane can be operated over a route two hundred miles long two times a day at an annual expense of \$18,000, which is a great deal cheaper than any other mode of transportation. The President has recently taken a step in the right direction by appointing a commission for the investigation of this subject. The Assistant Postmaster General has recommended the use of aeroplanes in transporting mail over Alaskan routes."

One of the wittiest speeches made at a military gathering in New York for some time was that of the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, a Congregational divine, who is chaplain of the 13th Artillery District, of Brooklyn, N.G.N.Y., at the collation following the review by Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, on Jan. 3. It was the Chaplain's first appearance in that office in a formal review, and he made his nervousness the text of his remarks. He said that although the white dove of peace sat on the girders of that Irish recruit who in his first battle could think of nothing but the best way to get to the rear. Suddenly a soldier fell wounded near him. Here was Pat's chance. Hurrying to him he bent over and asked: "Where are

you wounded?" "In the feet," replied the man. "Shan't I carry you to a hospital?" promptly inquired the recruit. "Do it, my boy, and I'll bless you with my dying breath," said the wounded man. Pat picked him up, slung him over his shoulder and made for the rear, so busy on escaping the bullets that he did not notice when a shell came along and took off the wounded man's head. Arrived at the field hospital with the headless body, Pat was stopped by the guard, who asked him what he meant by bringing a man without a head to be treated. Pat carefully laid his burden down and took a look at it. Then he said: "What a liar! He told me it was his feet." The story is ancient, but it was given a new application.

The German Admiralty is taken to task by Shipping Illustrated for its aversion to the publication of details concerning the construction of warships and says that the data which Admiralties guard so jealously from the press can be had without any trouble by anyone walking past a sentry with a bundle of dirty linen or a pasty under his arm. Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, who as British Director of Naval Construction ought to have been able to appreciate the merits of secrecy, ridiculed the practice of silence. In his book on "Naval Development" he deplores "a system which creates distrust and ill-feeling and encourages dishonesty." When secrets are worth keeping—anyone may judge by experience how long secrets remain secret—let them be kept by all means, but this can be done without using the pretext of secrecy to evade admitting what the public ought to know on official authority. "In Germany, for instance, a little publicity would have revealed to the public the scandalously lax system of keeping stock accounts at the dockyards, inviting dishonesty on the part of storekeepers; the backwardness of the naval drawing office, which designed atrociously bad ships based on the lines of the U.S.S. New Jersey, the plans of which were sold to the German government by a so-called 'spy' who obtained them for nothing, and so many features of maladministration kept from the public under plea of secrecy, used as a safeguard, not for purposes of national defense, but to cover up the gross incapacity of high officials, favoritism and, in some cases, turpitude of the kind revealed to the world during the Dreyfus affair in France."

Noting some of the lesser changes in the new Cavalry equipment in the January Cavalry Journal, Capt. Edward Davis, 13th U.S. Cav., describes the luminous disc to be attached to the back of the soldier's coat. It will be covered with luminous paint and in night attacks would enable the men in column to keep in touch with the leader. The disc consists of waterproof Willesden cardboard, thickly covered with luminous paint, with eyelet holes at the corners for attaching the disc to the back of the column leader by means of string or tape. When dirty, the luminous surface can be sponged off with lukewarm water and used many times. To excite luminosity, the disc must be exposed to bright light. A small amount of luminous paint is provided for refreshing the disc. Captain Davis says that many officers can personally recall instances when such a device would have contributed largely to precision and expedition of night operations. The disc would, of course, be a more essential part of Infantry equipment than of Cavalry. Captain Davis humorously refers to the remark of a friend who observed that if a hasty retreat should be necessary the man with the luminous disc on his back would be in hard luck. The folding water tank, ration bag, field desk, winter horse shoe, stable halter and horseshoe nail are among the other subjects discussed in this paper.

Comdr. R. D. White, U.S. Naval Attaché at Rome and Vienna, has reported to the Navy Department that he has made an investigation of the condition of the U.S.S. Philadelphia, sunk in Tripoli harbor by Decatur 100 years ago. She is lying on her side, buried in the sand under fifteen feet of water. Such of the hull's copper plating as is exposed is much decomposed, while the nails in her hull have corroded until they are merely hardened iron rust. An Italian contractor has offered to raise the hull for \$12,000, but Commander White believes that there is much doubt of this being possible unless the wreck is broken to pieces. It is a tradition among numismatists that the very great rarity of the United States silver dollar of the year 1804 is due to the shipment of the greater part of the mintage of that year on the Philadelphia, and the loss of the coins with her. The few good specimens of the 1804 dollar are almost beyond price, and if it is true that a number of these coins are on the Philadelphia they might be of great value if recovered. The chances are, however, that even if the coins are on the Philadelphia and could be recovered their value would have been destroyed by the long action of sea water and marine growths.

We take pleasure in publishing the following complimentary notice of the 2d U.S. Cavalry, Col. Frank West, from the El Paso (Texas) Herald of Jan. 4, 1913: "In the last half year the 2d Cavalry, regularly stationed at Fort Bliss, has received over 500 recruits from civilian life who had never seen Army service before. The regiment has also been entirely remounted. No mounts were brought here with the regiment when the skeletonized organization arrived from the Philippines, but since August over 700 new four-year-old colts, unbroken to saddle, have been received at the post, and have been broken and trained in remarkably short time. The regiment on review now rides by like veteran troopers, and it would take a very keen eye to discern the difference, if there be any, between the performance of these new recruits and new mounts and that of the older regiments that have been in garrison here since the Mexican situation became acute. The splendid appearance of the 2d is a fine testimonial to the intelligent hard work of the officers of the regiment from Col. Frank West down to the newest chevron, and also to the earnestness and fidelity of the individual troopers. El Paso is proud of the 2d Cavalry."

One of the striking articles in the February Century will be James Davenport Whelpley's review of social, political and economic Japan. While admitting the power and seeming destiny of the Japanese people, Mr. Whelpley declares the life of their kingdom to be much less flowery than it appears to the eye. A feature of

the article will be the frank statement of what would happen if the United States and Japan were to go to war. Another feature will be the story of the growth of labor agitation in Japan.

Ask a number of officers what invention would do most at present to make an army invincible and perhaps there would be a wide divergence of opinion, but to Capt. Frank D. Ely, 16th U.S. Inf., the discovery that would be the most important since the invention of the metallic cartridge would seem to be a mechanism that would hold all rifle fire low. A device for this purpose has been approved by a board of ordnance officers as mechanically satisfactory, and there remains only the determining of the tactical advantages that mechanical control offers. It is expected that before long the Service will have an opportunity to witness trials of this control which will enable each officer to form his own opinion as to the value of the apparatus in battle. Some of the advantages of such a device are enumerated by Captain Ely in the Infantry Journal. It would give the captain positive control; it would save ammunition and thus lessen the difficulties of ammunition supply; in night actions it would be a tactical necessity, being as readily set for any pre-determined elevation at night as by day; it would eliminate unaimed fire by both day and night; non-interference with the normal use of the rifle; control as reliable in battle as at drill.

Charles Baskerville, Ph.D., F.C.S., professor of chemistry and director of the Laboratory, College of the City of New York, has published in a small pamphlet the results of his elaborate investigation into the "Chemistry of Inhalation Anesthetics," and in this he says: "The keeping qualities of anesthetic chloroform may be seriously affected by the character of the containers. The question of keeping anesthetic chloroform in tin containers has been a much agitated one in the Federal War Department, and within the last ten years that Department has decided in favor of the tin container. My opinion is that glass containers are more conducive to purity for several reasons. In cleaning the vessels any foreign matters present may be readily observed and the bottles properly cleaned. In the case of tins some of the flux used in soldering may be introduced and thus impart an acid reaction to the chloroform. Hydrochloric acid accelerates the decomposition of chloroform. The introduction of this flux is also a problem in other manufacture, which requires the utmost care."

Officers entrusted with the supplying of water to Army posts have doubtless acquainted themselves with the results attained by submitting water to hypochlorite treatment. If they have not they should study the statistics on that subject presented by C. A. Jennings, consulting engineer, at the recent international congress of applied chemistry in New York city. Probably the most striking instance of the efficacy of that system of water purification was afforded by the figures relative to the typhoid epidemic at Council Bluffs, Iowa, which began in the fall of 1909 and ended with the introduction of hypochlorite in April, 1910. Since this treatment was inaugurated, a period of twenty-five months to June 1, 1912, there have been but five deaths from typhoid fever in this city with a population of 30,000 and one of these five deaths was that of an imported case. For the eight months following the introduction of hypochlorite there was not a single death from typhoid fever. The Engineering News very properly calls this "a remarkable record."

The following was the total degree of completion of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy on Jan. 1, 1913: Battleships—New York, 67.3; Texas, 82.7; Nevada, 15.0; Oklahoma, 12.6. Torpedoboot destroyers—Henley; Cassin, 68.8; Cummings, 60.9; Downes, 34.4; Duncan, 54.7; Aylwin, 79.3; Parker, 69.4; Benham, 68.8; Balch, 77.5; O'Brien, 00.0; Nicholson, 00.0; Winslow, 00.0; McDougal, 00.0; Cushing, 00.0; Ericsson, 00.0. Submarine torpedoboots—F-4, 94.6; G-4, 88.3; G-2, 86.0; H-1, 86.6; H-2, 86.2; H-3, 83.7; G-3, 61.1; K-1, 61.4; K-2, 61.3; K-3, 65.6; K-4, 61.4; K-5, 45.8; K-6, 45.2; K-7, 52.0; K-8, 51.0. Submarine tenders—Niagara, 4.6. Colliers—Proteus, 77.7; Nereus, 68.0; Jason, 79.2; Jupiter, 90.5. Gunboat—Sacramento, 2.4. River gunboats—Monocacy, 1.7, and Palos, 1.7. The Henley was delivered at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., Dec. 5, 1912.

An aggrieved correspondent says: "Cir. No. 6, office of the Chief of the Q.M. Corps, dated Oct. 14, 1912, relative to the allowance for clothing for the fourth year of the present enlistment period simply adds double the semi-annual allowance for the fourth year or \$27.50. No part of the initial allowance being included, a third of which \$15.80 should rightly be included but it is not, therefore the enlisted men are again trimmed to the tune of about a million and a half dollars every four years; but what's a few million to the enlisted men, we are used to being stung? Our only hope lies with the Suffragettes, for perhaps some day they may be serving on the General Staff and as they are fond of good clothes, they will, no doubt, sympathize with us for wanting to appear neatly dressed and insist upon giving us a sufficient clothing allowance."

Major Clarence Ewen, U.S.A., retired, writing from Nice, France, Jan. 2, says: "In a recent number you state that Congress should now reward the men of Indian war service, as all the officers of Civil War record have been taken care of. This is not quite correct, as over thirty officers of Civil War record have received no recognition whatever for their service in the Civil War, and most, if not all, of these are officers of the longest service in the Civil War and since."

The officers in charge of Navy recruiting stations have been ordered by the Navy Department to assist the local Naval Militia as far as practicable, rendering them aid in their work and giving the officers and men instruction in matters pertaining to the Navy and naval service. This is further evidence of the interest which the Navy Department now takes in the Naval Militia and the importance in which that service is held.

MARINE CORPS ESTIMATES.

It is the opinion of Lieut. Col. Charles L. McCawley, Asst. Q.M., U.S. Marine Corps, as expressed at a recent hearing of the House Naval Affairs Committee, that the barracks for the marines at Boston are unsanitary and antiquated and that the estimate of \$100,000 asked for fireproof quarters is fully within the requirements of the situation. Surgeons have recommended the demolition of the present barracks, as has Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Aid for Inspection, in a report to the Secretary of the Navy. The \$48,000 originally mentioned for officers' quarters on further study has been found too small, and \$60,000, Colonel McCawley said, is nearer the proper sum. The committee wished to know the parts of the barracks in which deterioration was shown, and the Assistant Q.M. went into details. Mr. Roberts asked what had become of the plan to do away with the different yard barracks and have one central barracks at League Island. Colonel McCawley said a number of smaller stations have been abandoned with the idea of centralizing the marines at the principal stations on the two coasts, Philadelphia and Norfolk to be the stations on the Atlantic and Mare Island on the Pacific coast, but as yet it is necessary to keep up some of the smaller stations, such as Boston, Portsmouth and Washington, not only to take care of government property, but because when ships go there it is necessary to make transfers of men between the ships and the barracks. Transportation expenses are thus saved to the Government. The chairman desired to know why the closed buildings at New Orleans could not be converted into barracks for the Marine Corps, thus doing away with the necessity of building new barracks, but Colonel McCawley explained that it would be too expensive to transport marines from New Orleans as they were needed, since the operations of the fleet do not lie in the neighborhood of that city. The normal strength stationed at the various barracks in the United States is about 2,800, apart from recruits, who run from 900 to 1,200. At present about 1,000 men are absent from the United States on expeditionary service.

In explaining the estimate of \$200,000 for one fireproof barracks at Mare Island Colonel McCawley said it is the intention to station at this post permanently one battalion of marines for post duty and an expeditionary force of two regiments with the necessary advance base outfit, as well as to maintain a recruit depot, and Mare Island is to occupy the same position relative to the Pacific coast that Philadelphia does on the Atlantic, where a large body of men can be kept and trained. This plan provides for fireproof barracks, sufficient for two battalions, at an estimated cost of \$400,000; officers' quarters at a cost of \$118,000; an administration building at an estimated cost of \$35,000; drill hall, gymnasium, rifle gallery, amusement room, including post exchange and library, at a cost of \$75,000; a quartermaster's storehouse at \$30,000; band room and quarters at \$25,000; guard room and cells at \$15,000; sick quarters at \$30,000, and a laundry at an estimated cost of \$10,000. All of these estimates were rejected by the Department except those for barracks and quarters, which were reduced to \$200,000 and \$75,000, respectively. The normal garrison at this post at the present time is about 800 men, only 250 of whom are located in barracks, the rest being quartered in tents on the parade ground, a most expensive way of housing men. The condition of the present barracks and quarters at this station is most discreditable, and the buildings are not fit for officers and men to live in. The estimates will provide barracks for one battalion and quarters for twelve officers.

In the matter of health Colonel McCawley said that men in tents did better than in barracks, but tenting is much more expensive, as the tents deteriorate very rapidly, lasting only about one year when used as permanent quarters, and to replace them every year for ten years would cost about as much as would permanent barracks. At Mare Island the plan has been adopted of building small houses able to house about eight men and costing about \$300. They have been in use a few months. The Department has not had any reports about them. They are much better than tents and will last longer, but as permanent structures Colonel McCawley did not approve them. They are little frame houses, like shacks, built of rough lumber, and their life is not more than a few years at most, with the danger of fire all the time. Admiral Willits was rather in favor of this form of construction and recommended it to the Assistant Secretary, but Mr. Winthrop did not think it was economical construction, and allowed the estimates to come in for permanent barracks and quarters. The examinee believed that barracks will furnish the best housing, as the men do not have to leave the building at any time for meals, amusements, etc. If a man has to leave his bunk in the night and has to go outdoors, especially in the long rainy season of the Pacific coast, he finds it most disagreeable. Civil Engr. Homer R. Stanford, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, told the committee he had visited the barracks last summer and had found the barracks overcrowded and utterly inadequate for the service, making additional facilities immediately necessary. Colonel McCawley said that in the permanent barracks only a few bathtubs are installed, as it is desired to encourage the men to use shower baths, which consume less time and are more cleanly.

As to the item of \$400,000 for barracks at Panama, Lieutenant Colonel McCawley said the Department has decided to retain 500 marines permanently on the Isthmus, and the command now there must be moved from its present station at Camp Elliott, Bas Obispo, to another site as soon as the canal is flooded. The estimates provide for the erection of permanent buildings for officers, troops, supplies, etc., on the new site allotted to the Marine Corps on the west side of Ancon Hill, just outside of the city of Panama. The marines are now housed in temporary wooden buildings left by the French, and owing to the inroads of white ants these old buildings are almost in a state of collapse.

WORK OF THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

One of the important branches of work of the U.S. Naval Observatory, under the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, is the development of improvements in nautical instruments issued to vessels of the Navy.

The time signal sent out at noon each day from the Naval Observatory by telegraph, is also transmitted automatically to vessels at sea by radio telegraphy. It is planned at an early date to send radio time signals from the new government station at Arlington, both day and night, and it is hoped in this way to cover a

large part of the Atlantic Ocean, making it possible for all vessels equipped with radio receiving sets to keep their chronometers accurately compared at sea as well as in port, enabling such vessels to navigate safely with a smaller number of these instruments than at present. Even in case of accident to the chronometers it may be possible to navigate with a good time keeping watch, checked daily by the radio time signals. As illustrating the value to mariners of the radio time service, the British steamship Titives recently reported to the U.S. Hydrographic Office that these signals are found to be of great service in checking the daily rate of the ship's chronometer. It is expected that many jewelers throughout the country will take advantage of the radio time service for the purpose of rating their clocks, by equipping their plants with a radio receiving set. The Waltham Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass., is now so equipped and has informed the Naval Observatory that the New Year's time signal sent out by the Arlington Station was received clearly and distinctly.

In connection with the gyroscopic compass the U.S.S. Wyoming, flagship of the Atlantic Fleet, has recently been equipped with pelorus stands, carrying repeater compasses, in place of the standard type of pelorus. The pelorus, as ordinarily used, is an instrument for observing the relative direction or bearing of a navigational mark on shore or a heavenly body, with reference to the direction in which the vessel is heading. As used when fitted with the repeater compass, true bearings may be taken at any time without regard to the vessel's heading. Another improvement, which is of special use in piloting, is the fitting to the pelorus stand of a mount for a small range finder, which makes it possible for the navigator to observe simultaneously the bearing and the distance of a navigational mark on shore, thus fixing his position accurately by one observation.

The Naval Observatory is also interested in the development of a gyroscopic artificial horizon, which consists of a mirror surface held in a horizontal plane by means of a gyroscope, retaining this level unaffected by the motion of the ship. By observing the reflected image of a heavenly body in the mirror, astronomical observations are possible by day or by night without the use of the sea horizon. This will be especially valuable for work with stars. There are also many occasions when the sun is visible, but the sea horizon is obscured, when this instrument will be of value to the navigator.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

In the hearing of Rear Admiral Andrews, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, before the House Committee on Naval Affairs the chairman of the committee asked "Do you expect during this year to be able to enlist a total of that 4,000 men?"

Admiral Andrews: "Yes, sir; and those that we are behind in we expect to have before the winter is over. We are enlisting now at an average rate of 300 men a week. We have been losing during this summer and the early fall 300 a week, and sometimes more, but as the winter goes on we expect to have very much fewer discharges and a slightly larger number of enlistments."

The Admiral was questioned very closely as to the possible employment of the 975 officers kept on the retired list at an annual cost of \$3,189,761.

Mr. Bathrick: "Now, Admiral, what proportion of those 975 officers do you estimate as capable of responding to emergency service?"

Admiral Andrews: "Supposing, for instance, that we should have a war and want to call on them for shore duty? Or perhaps for any other duty. Well, sir, I would think possibly a third, though I would not like to make that a very positive statement without looking it over with that idea in view."

In reply Admiral Andrews later on presented the following statement: Retired officers over 60 years of age, 448; less than 45 years of age, 179; retired for physical disability, 388; retired under Secs. 8 and 9 of Personnel Act under 45 years of age, 18; over 45 years of age, 149; total, 877.

Mr. Bathrick: "You have about 46,000 enlisted men?"

Admiral Andrews: "Including the seamen under instruction."

Mr. Bathrick: "At these training stations are there many enlisted men receiving instruction?"

Admiral Andrews: "Yes, sir; they vary all the way from 600 to at times 2,000, or even 2,400 at times."

Mr. Bathrick: "Now, Admiral, in our Navy there are many under enlistment who are taking courses from correspondence schools. Are you aware of that?"

Admiral Andrews: "Oh, yes, indeed; I am. It is a very excellent thing, too. I have seen it aboard ship and seen its good results; and I may say also that on the regular cruising ships every encouragement is given to the enlisted men to study."

Mr. Bathrick was very inquisitive on the subject of the instruction of enlisted men by their officers. Admiral Andrews replied to his inquiries that there was no regulation requiring such instruction, but the officers were always ready to assist men taking a correspondence course to solve intricate problems requiring the aid of an instructor. No man ambitious of promotion lacks adequate instruction.

Mr. Bathrick: "But there is no regulation requiring them to give this instruction?"

Admiral Andrews: "No; and as a matter of fact the main purpose is to train the men for their duties on the ship."

Admiral Andrews: "And these extra studies that they take up are during their spare moments, their recreation moments?"

Mr. Bathrick: "Yes; but we are short of officers, are we not, in the United States Navy?"

Admiral Andrews: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Bathrick: "Well, do you not believe that there are some men with the natural capability, if it was fostered and assisted in the manner indicated, who would eventually assist us in securing a proper complement of officers for our Navy?"

Admiral Andrews: "You mean for that purpose alone?"

Mr. Bathrick: "Yes."

Admiral Andrews: "I think it might have some effect; but I doubt it would be very much."

The Chairman: "There are few in the commissioned line who were enlisted men?"

Admiral Andrews: "There are quite a number now; but there are not now very many who will come up for examination."

The Chairman: "Well, one reason why they do not come up for the examination is because they have not

had the instruction to enable them to pass; is that not one of the reasons?"

Admiral Andrews: "I was going to say that possibly that was one of the reasons; yes, sir."

Mr. Butler: "How many can come up each year? Is it provided by statute?"

Admiral Andrews: "Twelve."

Mr. Butler: "Not that many apply for examination?"

The Chairman: "Admiral, you were speaking about the enlistments awhile ago. What about desertions?"

Admiral Andrews: "The percentage of desertions for the past fiscal year was 3.52 per cent., practically 3½ per cent.; and the year before that it was 4.16 per cent.; so there has been quite a steady drop, and we anticipate for this fiscal year that there will be a still further drop."

Admiral Andrews is convinced that the naval punishments are in many directions too severe, and that the excess of money fines creates dissatisfaction and tends to desertion. But the decrease of desertion is due to other causes. Recruits are subjected to a closer scrutiny, the doctors have been instructed by Surgeon General Stokes to look out for abnormal characters and those having vicious tendencies. Then there is the \$50 award for deserters, resulting in more certain arrest and the prompter punishment. The law depriving deserters of citizenship has been repealed, disciplinary barracks provided with detention punishment in place of confinement in prison in striped uniform. The more lenient system now followed should decrease desertions.

Mr. Browning: "Where a man is guilty of desertion and is given eighteen months' imprisonment with loss of pay and a dishonorable discharge, does this act that you spoke of a few moments ago permit that man, after he has served his term of imprisonment with good behavior, to be reinstated; or, in other words, do you reinstate them under those circumstances?"

Admiral Andrews: "That is a distinct part of the system. If they express a desire to make amends for their act and want to go back and retrieve themselves, we do receive them."

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, 3,055 men absented themselves without leave. Of these 503 voluntarily returned and 485 were apprehended, leaving 2,067 absent. Only 211 were convicted of desertion.

The committee were inquisitive as to the case of Midshipman Austin, dismissed for marrying and who has a bill before Congress for his reinstatement.

Mr. Estopinal: "I understand a warning was given him in some way."

Admiral Andrews: "That is my recollection. I have rather a hazy recollection of the whole thing. My recollection is there is a letter on file in which the executive officer warned him. I believe the captain did not remember the regulation that he should not marry."

Mr. Loud: "The captain thought this new order had already been put in force, I believe. It was put in force a few days afterwards, and the captain thought it had already gone in force, and the boy was laboring under the same misapprehension."

Admiral Andrews: "He, too, was?"

Mr. Loud: "Yes; it seems to me so, and the committee agreed that the boy ought to be reinstated without any further trouble about it. There was no willful violation of the rules; only a technical violation."

Admiral Andrews: "Yes; it would seem so, if there were no other circumstances connected with it and his statements are correct."

Admiral Andrews, in reply to questions, explained and defended the system of placing the advertisements for recruits through an advertising agent who received from ten to fifteen per cent. from the papers, but charged nothing to the Department who were charged only the price they would have to pay if they advertised direct.

The Chairman: "Has it reduced the cost?"

Admiral Andrews: "It has reduced it very much. By that method, making a contract, we secure the services of a trained firm who know the best methods of advertising. Each recruit is asked where he saw any notice of the Navy or what attracted his attention to it, so we get absolute returns showing just what each publication is worth to us, and if it is not worth anything we drop it right away; and if we find others that seem to present good promise we take them on and try them."

The Chairman: "Now, let us take 'aviation experiments for the experimental work in the Navy,' \$10,000, the same as last year."

Mr. Roberts: "Should not that be increased?"

Admiral Andrews: "Captain Chambers thinks we can get along on it."

The Chairman: "You also got along the year before last on it, did you not?"

Admiral Andrews: "During 1912 we had \$25,000, but we then purchased all machines out of it, and I think it is just as well to leave it alone for this particular year."

The Chairman: "No. Admiral Cone stated \$20,000 was all he wanted. Then when the bill was in conference we called him up and asked him if he wanted it increased, and he said 'No.' Admiral Watt had first stated about it and we had a limitation of \$10,000, and we called Admiral Watt up in the conference and he stated that he would like to have \$35,000, and we, in conference, increased it to \$35,000, giving him the full amount he wanted."

The Admiral had much difficulty in explaining to the satisfaction of the committee the plucking system of the Navy.

The Chairman: "I presume that in the case of those who were retired by the 'plucking board' there was some good reason why they should be, was there not?"

Admiral Andrews: "I think so, sir. Of course, I do not know of my own knowledge why any of them were retired, because while there is sometimes a general knowledge of the records showing what the reason was, the board's reasons for their conclusions are never made public."

Mr. Tribble: "The public has no way of finding out why they are retired?"

Admiral Andrews: "No, sir."

Admiral Andrews: "The purpose of the law is not supposed to be for the benefit of individuals, but for the benefit of the Service, the efficiency of the Service, and I think the general opinion is that it has had that effect."

Mr. Tribble: "I do not undertake, Admiral, to put my knowledge against the system that has grown up for years and years; but if the organic system has errors that ought to be corrected, it seems to me that it is time for this committee or the Department to get busy and correct them. Now, we can not see why inefficient men are not shoved aside, not out of the Service, but placed in minor positions where they ought to be and the efficient men promoted."

The chairman explained that the intention of the present law was to create vacancies so as to stimulate promotion and to put young and active men in command.

Mr. Tribble: "But if he is an exceptionally good man,

the point I make, Mr. Chairman, is that he ought to be taken out of that rank and put up."

The Chairman: "But you can not do that where there is a limited number of each grade."

Mr. Tribble: "Yes, we can; we can change the law, and that is what we are here for."

Admiral Andrews: "You can also make a selection."

Mr. Tribble: "Yes."

Admiral Andrews: "But that involves a big question."

The Chairman: "That involves the question of favoritism."

Mr. Tribble: "Well, I am favored when I am selected to go to Congress. There is favoritism in everything; there is no way on earth to have a good system without favoritism."

Mr. Roberts: "But there is no one man who selects you, Mr. Tribble."

Considering the estimate for "motor-propelled vehicles" for the training station, Great Lakes, the following conversation occurred:

The Chairman: "Do you mean to say that there is any element of economy about an automobile?"

Admiral Andrews: "I think so; yes, sir; as compared with a carriage and horses; I think decidedly there is. I think that is proved by the fact that the express companies and other companies that have to deliver things are all taking up motor-driven vehicles."

Mr. Tribble: "But this is not a delivery wagon?"

Admiral Andrews: "I am speaking of a delivery wagon and a carry-all, which would take people to and from the station."

Mr. Tribble: "A motor-propelled vehicle?"

Admiral Andrews: "Yes; it is the only station that I can think of now where they ought to have that, and the commandant ought to have something whereby he can go long distances. Sometimes he has to go five or ten miles to see people who have called upon him in his official capacity, and there ought to be some way for him to do that without spending half a day from his work."

The Chairman: "Yes."

Mr. Tribble: "There is one little item I would like to ask you about—street car fares."

Admiral Andrews: "That is the general thing, where a man is sent out on duty; we simply buy a certain number of street car tickets; for instance, if he is sent on duty on a message, he is given a couple of tickets. That obtains in all the Departments and in all the navy yards."

The Chairman: "Are any tickets given for any trips on personal business affairs?"

Admiral Andrews: "Never."

Mr. Tribble: "For the passage of officers from their homes to the naval station?"

Admiral Andrews: "No, sir; they do not get them for that. They live away from the station for their own convenience or necessity, and there is no question of car fare in that case."

Considering the appropriation for the Hydrographic Office Admiral Andrews said: "The Hydrographic Office has recently had several requests for the survey of the west coast of Central America in view of the completion of the Panama Canal. The north coast of Cuba should also be surveyed. All of this work is urgent and should be completed as quickly as possible."

Asked as to the appropriation of \$120,000 for battle compasses and the cost of the compasses Admiral Andrews replied: "\$10,000 apiece at the present time for the perfected type of gyro compass. That includes the master compass, and from four to six repeater stations, as they call them, depending on the size of the ship. A big battleship will have a number of repeater stations. The master compass is down below, behind armor, and is thoroughly protected. I anticipate that within a short time, I think a year or so, the price will come down, after they are able to get the thing on a standard basis. Compared with the benefits and the exactness in navigation usage it is nothing at all; \$120,000 is nothing at all for the benefits you gain. I should like to say in regard to this battle compass that I do not think the English have touched it at all. We have taken it up in the Navy in this country, and the Germans have the Anschütz compass, and I look for the time very soon when the merchant marine will take it up, because it means such accurate navigation in the question of getting through fog and all that."

CRITICISM OF ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

We gave last week, on pages 580 and 582, some account of the criticism on the business methods in the Office of The Adjutant General, W.D., by the Commission on Economy and Efficiency and a statement of the action of the Secretary of War with reference thereto. The report of the commission contains a general statement of the functions and organization of the A.G. Office and a full discussion of the recommendations with respect to general conditions and effects in each division. It is recommended that the present eighteen divisions be consolidated into eight, viz., Administration, Mail and Records, Officers', Enlisted Men's, Correspondence, Regimental Records, Archives and Carding Divisions; that flat filing be substituted for folding; briefing and record cards discontinued, and carbon copies substituted for press copies. The consolidations recommended will reduce the amount of this intercommunication by at least fifty per cent., and correspondingly reduce the quantity of matter transported by the five-minute mail messenger service.

That "impersonal" correspondence be filed under a subjective classification, arranged as nearly as possible upon a self-indexing basis, and instead of arbitrary file numbers that a logical arrangement of numbers under a decimal or analogous system be employed; that "personal" correspondence be filed alphabetically without enumeration or index; that the present practice of preparing a first draft of each outgoing communication on 3½ by 8 inch record cards, and after approval of the draft writing a second and final draft for signature, be discontinued, and that hereafter the correspondence be prepared on sheets 8 by 10½ inches, ready for signature, with sufficient carbon copies for record purposes; that printed forms be used in the preparation of communications in which the same language is repeatedly employed; that the forms used in conducting correspondence within A.G.O. be revised, so as to provide for placing thereon the working data collected in connection with the preparation of military service and other statements; that a code of symbols be used for the greater part of the correspondence between the divisions of The A.G.O. in connection with the collection and preparation of data relative to statements of military service; that the phonograph be used for preparing correspondence; that the present review made by the examining section of the

Mail and Record Division of all "statements of service" be discontinued; that the name of The A.G. be affixed to "statements of service" by means of a rubber stamp.

A partial obstacle to the consolidation and proper arrangement of the files has existed in the limited space in the State, War, and Navy Building. With the adoption of the commission's recommendation for placing all old military records in a new building suitable for the storage of such records this obstacle will be removed, and it will be possible to arrange and consolidate the files of these old records in such a way as to expedite their use.

The commission recommend that unnecessary words be omitted from telegrams; that several telegrams to an officer in one day be consolidated into one despatch; that night despatches be substituted where possible for day despatches; that cipher be used as much as possible, code words consolidated and carbon copies of cablegrams substituted for book records; that a printed form be used to describe deserters to the small number of persons concerned in place of the 13,000,000 circulars now sent out; that Volunteer military and medical records be consolidated. It is proposed to transfer to the Government Printing Office all printing and the manufacture of index cards and mail jackets; to do carpenter work in the W.D. carpenter shop, to discontinue the preparation of a new index of G.O. 1861-1880, and refer to the Secretary of War the question of completing the reports on the organization and casualties of the Union and Confederate Armies. It is recommended that files be consolidated in one rented building, and the space they now occupy in the State, War and Navy Building be used for offices and bureaus properly belonging there and now located in hired buildings. A most important recommendation is that the provision of law prohibiting the detail of employees of The Adjutant General's Office to other offices or bureaus of the War Department be repealed.

These several changes will, as stated last week, result in a saving of \$324,075. The Adjutant General's Office is the largest bureau of the War Department, its official and clerical force comprising five military officers and 637 civilian employees, or approximately one-half of the personnel of the War Department.

It is proposed to reduce the clerical force from 537 to 212 and the subclerical force from 100 to 45, with a reduction in salaries from \$781,950 to \$304,930. The commission say: "With a system obsolete in every detail and grossly expensive the office has remained in an attitude of resistance to change, and as a result has each year become more conspicuous by contrast with other offices which were being managed with economy and efficiency."

More money is spent on routine processes in connection with a single piece of correspondence than in any other office which transacts business on a scale approaching that of The A.G.O. There is no disputing the claim made that the correspondence of The Adjutant General's Office is handled with despatch and accuracy. This, however, is not due to the merit of the system; this desirable result has been obtained in spite of it. Without taking into account the vast amount of stationery and other like supplies consumed, for every one clerk employed on this work throughout the rest of the Government a ratio of seven is engaged in the Office of The A.G. This comparison is based on an average of all the other offices and includes many of those which still have obsolete systems to cope with. Taking the average of one civil department in which much progress has been made in the introduction of up-to-date office methods, the comparison appears much more unfavorable to The A.G.O.

The A.G.O. is using a large number of its best rooms (seventy-eight) for filing old military records, which are consulted only for the purpose of furnishing information for a settlement of pension claims and for historical use. At the same time about one-fourth of the employees of the office are housed in old buildings, which are dangerous from the standpoint of fire risks, in an insanitary condition and wholly unsuitable for use as offices.

There are two unnecessary motions in connection with the consultation and use of papers which have been filed away in folded files; namely, the unfolding of the document for consultation, and the refolding of the paper for filing. Where thousands of papers enter and are removed from the files each week, as is the case in this office, the time lost in folding and unfolding becomes a very considerable item. It is proposed to inaugurate flat filing with new correspondence only, continuing to employ the record cards instead of the original papers in those cases where such cards have already been made.

As an example of the doubt in regard to the accuracy of the record cards, it may be said that it is the invariable custom when the Secretary of War or the Chief of Staff or the Adjutant General calls for papers filed in the Adjutant General's Office to furnish the original papers. No chances are taken with the record card. This custom is strong evidence that from the standpoint of accuracy the record cards are considered quite inferior to the original documents. The recording clerk must necessarily read the communications carefully in order to frame in his own mind the synopsis of the letter which is placed upon the record cards. This, of course, takes time and occasions considerable expense. The typewriting of the cards occupies eighty-five per cent. of the time of forty-six men. The discontinuance of the tally would not have the effect of causing a general slowing up in the work of the office. Habitually slow work on the part of a clerk or undue delay in handling cases from time to time would be sure to come to light, when corrective measures could be applied.

It is recommended that the work of completing the publication of two additional volumes of "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies" be transferred to the Archives Division.

In view of the facts that the general orders and circulars for each year are thoroughly indexed, that a consolidated index has already been prepared for the period 1860 to 1880, and that there is only a small need for a consolidated index, it is recommended that this work of preparing a revised edition of the consolidated index be discontinued at once. Since the clerical work on the index is only about one-half completed, the discontinuance of this work at this time will effect a saving of over \$5,000 in salaries. Furthermore, there will be a saving of approximately \$3,200 to be gained from eliminating the printing of the proposed index upon which the publication branch is now working. It is recommended that the work now performed by the examining section in reviewing and examining statements of service be discontinued.

The discontinuance of the register of enlistments is recommended. All the information contained on this register, with the exception of information in regard to the final separation of an enlisted man from the Service, is contained in the original papers. The original papers

are accessible, in fact very much more so, than the data in respect to the man contained in the register. They are filed in straight alphabetic order, while in the book registers the names are entered chronologically under the initial of the surname only. About 200 contracts are entered daily in the register, and in addition about 300 entries daily are made to note losses and gains to the enlisted men's service.

The recommendations in regard to conducting correspondence, and these constitute a material portion of the savings, can be put into effect immediately without in any way disrupting the present organization of the office.

It is recommended that the present card for recording applicants for examination for appointment in the Army be revised to also record the results of the examination, and that the two lists now being maintained in the register section showing the relative and lineal rank of officers of the Army be consolidated by the use of an adjustable visible index. To show lineal rank of officers of Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Infantry, etc., transparent fiberloid tubes of different colors to designate the corps or arms of the Service can be placed over the white cards bearing the names of the officers in the list showing the relative rank. Thus it will always be possible to determine at a glance the rank of one officer in relation to another, whether in the same arm of the Service or from the standpoint of the Army as a whole. The time spent in maintaining and consulting this list will be practically nil, chance for error will be reduced to the minimum, and the work of making up the Army List and Directory will be cut fifty per cent.

It is recommended that the present method of compiling the services of officers of the Army by years and months be discontinued. Such a record should include only the changes in the services of an officer and not the repeated statements of the same duty. It will not be necessary to finger over this card in referring to other officers' records, as is now necessary in keeping them in book form. It will, of course, be necessary for the compiler to compare the officer's record with the returns as they are received each month, but it will not be necessary to remove the card from the file or to insert on it any data if his duties or station have not changed.

The present card records of officers' foreign and detached service and leaves of absence should be discontinued and the Army List and Directory show, under personnel of regiments, only the names of the officers belonging thereto, omitting the dates of rank and company letters.

NAVAL EXPERIMENT STATION AT ANNAPOLIS.

BY ELIHU S. RILEY.

Part 2—Conclusion.

To Mr. Leo Loeb, one of the mechanical engineers of the station, has been delegated the work of experimentation in pumps, with a view to rendering more economical the fresh water service on the ships of the Navy, on which are to be found auxiliary machinery for furnishing light, heat and power.

The practice has been to introduce these auxiliaries as their need develops, modeling them after the standard installations on shore and later to modify them for greater economy of space and fuel consumption. The experimental data for these changes have, in most instances, been supplied from carefully planned experiments at the Naval Experiment Station. As instances, considerable attention has been given to apparatus for the heating of water, air and fuel oil, and experiments are now in progress to develop more economical methods of producing fresh water for mess purposes, which requires an average consumption of eight gallons per man per day, in addition to the losses to boilers which must be continually supplied. The general health of the crew depends largely upon the quality of potable water furnished them, so the water distilling plant is a most vital portion of the ship's equipment.

One extensive series of tests on pumping apparatus under actual service conditions has eliminated those whose steam requirements were excessive and those which showed mechanical defects forced to heavy duty at critical times. Many sources of waste have been discovered and checked by the adoption of temperature and pressure recording devices and meters of a variety of types. All such instruments underwent an extensive preliminary trial at the Experiment Station to determine their accuracy of indication when subjected to the disturbances of the motion of a vessel in a heavy sea, as well as their continued accuracy over a long period of service.

In testing any piece of machinery or apparatus at the station these objects are constantly kept in view: Suitability for use in the naval service; the mechanical design is examined as to whether or not the various parts are sufficiently strong, stiff and durable, are made of suitable material and are available for inspection when needing repairs and the convenience with which such repairs may be made; the general performance during operation, such as the absence of vibration and excessive heating, efficient lubrication and kindred matters, and the most economical method of operation; comparison with machines or apparatus built for the same purposes; items that should be included in the specifications when such apparatus is to be purchased.

The boiler safety valves from each new ship are sent to the Engineering Experiment Station for test, to determine whether the valve acts properly, the spring is sufficiently strong, the desired adjustment can be made and the required amount of steam is discharged. Comparative tests of boiler safety valves have also been made here for the Panama Canal Commission. A new type of safety valve is now under test.

All of our new ships use oil as fuel instead of coal, and this oil must be heated on the way from the place of storage to the burners. An oil heater for this purpose has been recently tested and the most economical method of operation determined. This test showed the desirability of having some apparatus to ascertain the variation in the specific heat in fuel oil. Accordingly, a specific heat apparatus was designed and built at the station and used for this purpose. This was a highly scientific and delicate piece of machinery. Tests are now under way with this apparatus to determine the variation of the specific heat of brine with temperature and the degree of salinity.

The use on shipboard of the centrifugal pump for feeding the water to boilers is a live question. The test of a vertical turbine driven centrifugal feed pump has just been completed, thus making available for the Bureau of Steam Engineering the answer to this important question.

Tests are now underway of several types of surface

condensers, from which it is hoped to obtain a more rational method than that now in use for the determination of condenser tube surface and air pump capacity. Not only will the test comprise a comparison of several types of condensers and air pumps, but valuable data will be obtained on the transmission of heat. As an example of preparation often necessary for tests, there were built at the station for these tests special mercury gauges with scales and verniers to 0.01 inch, an apparatus for varying the quality of the steam supplied, special thermometer wells, a special tank for measuring the air discharged by the air pump, and an apparatus for finding the amount of air contained in water. In connection with this test the use of nozzles for measuring condensed steam is being investigated.

All instruments are carefully calibrated before and after and sometimes during a test. For this purpose thermometer calibrating apparatus has been built at the station and apparatus for calibrating gauges and indicators purchased. For measuring the quality of low pressure steam a new form of steam calorimeter has been designed and built at the station. Mr. W. L. DeBaufre, mechanical engineer, has these foregoing several branches of work under his immediate care.

In an official report made by Capt. Thomas W. Kin-kaid, U.S.N., and head of the Naval Experiment Station, it is stated that Congress has appropriated \$250,000 for an experiment station and testing laboratory, to be built on government land, and \$150,000 for the equipment. Ten acres of the reservation formerly used as an ordnance proving ground was set aside for the station. The main room of the building is 316 feet by 67 feet, served by an overhead traveling crane. An addition 139 by 91 feet is in course of erection. The report says:

"Since the competitive tests of packing began the prices of packing have fallen considerably, and it is not to be doubted that the station work has had a good deal to do with this fact. One probable result of the study of packings is that rubber, as a constituent of packings for naval engineering, will be relegated to a minor position. Indeed, it would appear to be quite practicable for a fleet of battleships to steam around the world without a particle of high-rubber-content steam packing on board. In letting annual contracts for motor cylinders no oils are considered (by the Navy Department) except such as have secured a favorable report from the Experiment Station, where severe tests under submarine boat conditions are made. Two torpedoboats are attached to the station for the purpose of carrying on experiments in wireless telegraphy. The vessels perform their work partly in the harbor of Annapolis and partly in the Chesapeake Bay and at sea."

After this report was made the aviation camp was removed to a point in the harbor of Annapolis, directly adjoining the Experiment Station, in order that in doing original work or in making repairs the naval aviators might have immediately at hand the splendid equipment and experienced help of the station.

The station, besides being the advisor and counsellor of the Navy Department, has in hand the education, along their professional lines of advanced learning, of our naval officers now in the active service. The graduating class of the School of Marine Engineering, a post-graduate course of the Naval Academy, consisting of nine members, is now attached to the station, and each is assigned to a department under the immediate instruction of one of its staff. Not more than two of the students are under the charge of an instructor, so they have the benefit of close personal instruction, and they also take part in the practical work of the branch of experimentation to which they have been attached. Thus the advanced knowledge of the station becomes infused throughout the Navy. It is evident when the several advanced courses that have been decided upon to be inaugurated at the Naval Academy, in addition to that of marine steam engineering, are fully under way, that the Naval Experiment Station will enlarge its scope of usefulness as an educational establishment of the American Navy.

ADMIRAL CHESTER ON PANAMA CANAL.

In a letter to The Outlook, replying to an article on the Panama Canal question appearing in the magazine, Rear Admiral C. M. Chester, U.S. Navy, says:

"You state that Senator Root takes the ground, that under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the United States agreed to treat the vessels of all nations, including our own vessels, on equal terms in the matter of canal tolls, but that 'in our judgment there is some ground for asking whether, in framing the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the United States deliberately intended to waive in this wholesale fashion her authority to administer the canal for her own necessary protection, with due regard to the just rights of the rest of the world.' Every one will say no to this general proposition, but the question is on the words 'just rights.'"

"The intent of a law is the spirit in which it was established; and could there be any one in the country, save the President of the United States at the time the treaty was made, who is so competent to define this characteristic of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as the pre-eminently able jurist who, as Secretary of War when the treaty was being negotiated, was in charge of the colonial affairs of the Government, and must have been in close touch and in close accord with the great statesman who signed it, Mr. John Hay, Secretary of State?"

"But, aside from Senator Root's official word for its meaning, I should like to present some facts as they appear to me. There are three factors in the problem which seem to point to the conclusion that the United States did intend 'to treat the vessel of all nations, including her own vessels, on equal terms in the matter of canal tolls.'"

"Factor No. 1: Article VIII. of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty reads as follows: 'The Governments of the United States and Great Britain having not only desired, in entering into this convention, to accomplish a particular object, but also to establish a great principle, they hereby agree to extend their protection, by treaty stipulations, to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, across the isthmus which connects North and South America, and especially to the inter-oceanic communications, should the same prove to be practicable, whether by canal or railway, which are now proposed to be established by way of Tehuantepec or Panama. In granting, however, their joint protection to any such canals or railways as are by this article specified, it is always understood by the United States and Great Britain that the parties constructing or owning the same shall impose no other charges or conditions of traffic thereupon than the aforesaid governments shall approve as just and equitable; and that the

same canal or railways, being open to the citizens and subjects of the United States and Great Britain on equal terms, shall be open on like terms to the citizens and subjects of every other state which is willing to grant thereto such protection as the United States and Great Britain are willing to afford.'"

"We have ex-Secretary Hay's testimony that the rules of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty were adopted 'as a consideration for getting rid of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.' It is therefore an amendment or substitute for the original document."

"Factor No. 2: By Article III. of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty the United States agrees again, to conform to this 'general principle' in these words: 'The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation, or its citizens or subjects, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic, or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and equitable.'"

"Factor No. 3: Again, by Article XVIII. of the convention between the United States and the Republic of Panama, of Feb. 26, 1904, the United States adopts the same fundamental principle stated thus: 'The canal, when constructed, and the entrances thereto, shall be neutral in perpetuity, and shall be opened upon the terms provided for by Sec. I. of Article III. of, and in conformity with, all the stipulations of the treaty entered into by the governments of the United States and Great Britain on Nov. 18, 1901.'"

"With each of these treaties worded in practically the same way to accomplish a given purpose, is it possible that there can be any doubt of the intent of the parties who made them, or the members of the United States Senate who confirmed their form and made them a part of the law of the land? Could the able statesmen who were sponsors for the good faith of the Government, in undertaking a solemn obligation with the government of Great Britain, and incidentally with all the rest of the nations of the world, have held back a mental reservation that the word 'all' should not include the United States? I for one will not believe it."

As to the question of arbitration Admiral Chester says:

"I do not agree with you that 'Switzerland is perhaps the only country capable of furnishing international jurists of high standing who would probably be free from all pressure of selfish public opinion when acting as judges of the case.' I should like to suggest that Turkey or Bulgaria, the former possessing a number of brilliant jurists who have learned, during the past one hundred years, international jurisprudence in the hard school of necessity to save their country from corsairs who were bent on despoiling her of territory, while the latter country contains many eminent men, graduates of our American colleges in the Near East, who have had much successful experience in governmental administration, might answer the purpose."

"No; let us arbitrate the Hay-Pauncefote treaty if we must, but preferably let us do what England once did to us when the United States protested against Canadian canal tolls and that country caused the decree of the Canadian government to be revoked, and acknowledged that a mistake had been made. It is better to be right than to have the Panama Canal."

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD INSTRUCTION.

A correspondent says: "In the JOURNAL of Jan. 4 the G.O. of Ohio as published, relating to last summer's camps, seems to have given the impression that the Militia officers had been more seriously derelict in their duties than the facts would justify. The order was intended for publication as a part of a general series, which, taken together, shows the actual condition better than a single detached order. The recent report on the whole year's work, by Col. A. C. Sharpe, U.S.A., I.G., showing the correct status, was submitted with the Governor's message to the Legislature this week." In the report referred to Col. A. C. Sharpe, U.S.A., inspector-instructor, says:

The Army School course instituted by G.O. 24, Oct. 16, 1911, prescribed a schedule beginning Nov. 1, 1911, to continue to May 15, 1912. It included the following subjects: Military topography, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 1; Infantry Drill Regulations, from Dec. 4 to Jan. 12; problems in map reading, Jan. 14 to 20; Field Service Regulations covering the subject of order and security and information, Jan. 22 to March 1; practical exercises in field orders, March 5 to 17; Engineers Field Manual, including hasty intrenchments, retentives, fascines, hurdles, etc., March 18 to 31; problems in minor tactics, April 1 to 28, and military hygiene, including camp sanitation and practical instruction in first aid, April 29 to May 14. All Engineer and Infantry officers below the rank of lieutenant colonel were required to take the course. Provision, however, was made for exemption of such officers as might make request therefor supported by cogent reasons. Examinations were prescribed at the conclusion of each subject, boards of three officers being assembled for this purpose. It was also provided that officers found proficient should receive certificates signed by the Governor, and that officers who failed to pursue the course or any part thereof, without exemption, should have the fact noted on their records."

The course thus prescribed was carried to completion in all subjects except military hygiene, which was only partially pursued. Three hundred and ninety-seven officers were required by the terms of the order to take the course, of whom about thirty per cent. persisted to the end. This comparatively small percentage may be attributable to various causes, among which it may be noted that the course was probably too long, and required too much study—at least for a beginning. This possibly discouraged some officers from undertaking it. Others were too busily engaged in their daily vocations to spare the time required; some were absent for a considerable portion of the course from the state, and others (though perhaps inconsiderable) were opposed to any course which involved marking or grading, whereby the proficient might be distinguished from the deficient or the indifferent."

To those who loyally followed the course, the benefit was very marked, and this was especially observable in the manner in which they prepared their organizations for the ensuing summer's encampments."

The reports of the Federal inspectors, especially in the camps, reflect most favorably on those troops whose officers had shown most interest in the schools—a result naturally to be expected. The board of examiners in Field Service Regulations, in submitting their report, say, 'We cannot dwell too strongly on the importance of the course of instruction to the Guard. It opens up possibilities of advancement in military knowledge among the officers heretofore considered impracticable. The course should have the undivided support of the entire Guard, and every officer should not only be expected, but ordered to comply with the orders relating thereto.' In the course in field engineering, the board of examiners (composed of different personnel) also commends the course, and remarks: 'We recommend the continuance of the correspondence school for the winter of 1912-13.'"

* * * All officers should be obliged to pursue this work."

Considering the novelty of the idea, the difficulty of ad-

justing business obligations to meet the demands on their time and the fact that some officers have never had much opportunity for study, I am constrained to feel that the results of the year's schools have been quite satisfactory."

The summer camps were held by regiments, and with some exceptions, were generally very instructive. Some regiments, notably the 1st, 3d and 5th, made considerable marches, with full field equipment, while all carried out, as far as practicable, a course which I had prepared in advance, including a few days' elementary training, and generally advancing to the practical solution of tactical problems. Two regiments, the 6th and the 8th, went to Fort Benjamin Harrison, where they followed practically the same course with the assistance of officers and non-commissioned officers of the U.S. troops stationed at that post."

The school course for the coming year has been considerably simplified to meet the suggestion that last year's course covered too much ground. The course will comprise but three subjects—military law and correspondence, Infantry Drill Regulations and Field Service Regulations. It is believed these three subjects will be sufficient for the time available."

The foregoing remarks relate exclusively to the Engineers and Infantry. G.O. 24, instituting the Army School course, directed that schools for the Artillery and Cavalry should be instituted by their respective commanders, and the Army officers detailed for their inspection and instruction will submit their reports separately."

HOW SHERIDAN WON AT CEDAR CREEK.

One of the most spirited battle descriptions we have ever read is that by Gen. George A. Forsyth, U.S.A., retired, in his address before the Hooker Memorial Association at its banquet on Hooker's birthday. It is published in "The Ancient" for January, with an introduction by Gen. Philip Reade. We think, by the way, that General Reade is mistaken in saying that General Forsyth got his sobriquet from his Republican River fight with "Roman Nose." According to our recollection the two Forsyths on Sheridan's staff were known as "Tony" and "Sandy" as far back as the days of the Civil War."

Various stories have been told to explain the absence of General Sheridan in Washington while the battle of Cedar Creek was being fought. General Forsyth states that Sheridan went to Washington very reluctantly, and only because Secretary Stanton, General Grant and the Chief of Staff all sent word that they wished to see him. He was at the capital only four hours. Describing Sheridan's ride of twelve or fifteen miles General Forsyth tells us that on the road they met the evidence of a retreating army. He says:

"We heard tremendous cannonading, and near Milwaukee the road was filled with halted wagons. Sheridan stopped quietly, dismounted and put his ear to the ground to listen. He finally got up and said, 'Go ahead, Forsyth. See what is going on and report.' I rode up and found our wagons were turned around in all kinds of shapes, as wagons will be when a sudden attack is reported. As I rode back to Sheridan he said, 'What do you think of this?' There is only one thing, General, we are attacked, heavily attacked, and the enemy is driving us.' We finally got right among our own people, who were being driven back, and finally came up to the battlefield about six miles back from where our camp had been located on Cedar Creek. Colonel Lowell with one brigade of Cavalry was on the left of the pike, and General Getty's, with his Infantry division on its right, were holding the line as well as they could." Continuing, General Forsyth says:

"Beyond the right of the valley pike were two divisions of the 6th Corps well off to the right, coming slowly this way, in column, and about a mile off to their right were two divisions of the 19th Corps. I did not see anything of the 8th Corps. Sheridan looked at me for a minute and said, 'Go down there and bring up those two divisions of the 6th Corps. Put them in on the prolongation of General Getty's line as quick as you can. Wait a minute, I will go with you,' and he mounted and together we moved out. There was a crowd round right away, Colonel Hayes, afterward President of the United States, and Lieut. William McKinley, also one of our later Presidents, among them. Suddenly Sheridan said, 'I will put these divisions on Getty's line here myself. You get over quickly and find the 19th Corps and put them in prolongation of this same line, as fast as you can.'"

"It was a terribly dark morning. If the day had been made for nothing else but to give General Early an opportunity for making his night attack, it could not have been better. As we reached the field of battle our troops evidently wished to get away if they could, but when Sheridan rode down among them they commenced to cheer. We had now got the troops together and formed the line of three divisions of the 6th Corps and two divisions of the 19th Corps and dressed them. I then got Sheridan to ride up and down the line for all the men to see him. The minute the men saw him they cheered like mad, in a wild way. You see it sometimes. I recollect one man who said, and you will excuse me for repeating it, 'By God, it's the old man, and if the old man says we are going back, we are going back.' I had already made up my mind we were going back. As far as I am concerned I never had a moment's thought after we reached the field of battle but what Sheridan was going to whip the enemy."

"It was the first time that day that our troops could see what they were fighting. In the morning the fog was so great that forty feet from each other they could not see at all. They took up position after position, and the enemy outflanked and drove them back. The enemy knew the ground they were on better than we did, as they were practically on their own ground, and Early was a savage fighter. Our men had been up since before daylight in the morning, having been attacked at half-past four o'clock. It was now after eleven o'clock, nearly twelve, and the enemy came on in line of battle in splendid shape; there was no question about that. When the enemy got in front of us, just where they could see our line of battle, they began the rebel yell and opened fire on us. Then we opened on them with our five divisions, and we had it hot and heavy for about twelve or fifteen minutes, and then they stopped firing and went back. It was the first time their army had been stopped that day, and there were wild cheers along our whole line."

"Twice I went to Sheridan during the day and urged him strongly to attack, but he said, 'No, go back and wait.' I went back and waited. I went back twice. Twice he said, 'Now wait patiently.' Of course I realized the fact that he was going to attack them, but I was impatient and Sheridan knew far better than I did when and how to make the attack. In the afternoon he sent me with orders to Generals Wright and Emory as to attacking the enemy and what to do. Everything was ready in twenty minutes and then we moved right straight ahead, just as we would move right straight

here. The enemy held on splendidly. When we came to the woods we had a heavy kind of fighting for about three-quarters of an hour, Sheridan riding from one end of the line to the other, cheering his men on to the front. We had started in at twenty minutes of four, and about five or five-thirty o'clock our Cavalry on both flanks were charging the enemy.

"Again I wish to emphasize that it took a desperate effort to get the enemy's line out, but Sheridan was here, there and everywhere; no matter what happened, he was always at the front. If they gave way he was there all along the line, driving, cheering his men. 'Forward, men,' and they went forward. Finally we began to succeed. They held a line of stone wall on both sides of the pike; we drove them out of that twice. We got on their left flank at one time and doubled them up. All of a sudden they seemed to realize they were beaten. Then Sheridan, leading his troops, pursued with everything, Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery, not halting to reform them.

"When you come to consider that battle practically Philip Henry Sheridan won it himself. I don't say it because he was Sheridan, but he did. He won it fairly and squarely. People do not even now realize what it was to do that. Sheridan came up with myself and Captain O'Keefe only; that was the sole reinforcement he brought up. He fought 31,000 men and ninety guns; less three small brigades of Infantry at Winchester. Early fought 21,000 men and forty guns. Earlier in the day General Early himself had won out. He practically had our army whipped. I know what I am talking about in regard to that. Nowhere in the history of the world has there been anything like one man winning a lost battle, and no one but Sheridan could have done it. One man drove the enemy, and people are just beginning to realize it. They did not realize it for a long time, but that is what he did.

"Of course our troops were splendid troops and fought well. And what I want you to understand is that the impression that Early did not fight is not true; Early fought magnificently. I have been in a good many fights, first and last, but I never saw anything like that action of Sheridan's, and there is nothing parallel to it in the history of the world. If he had come up with five hundred men it would have been better, but he arrived on the field with two staff officers only, and that was all there was to it, and the enemy was whipped and driven back because Sheridan came up. When he came up many of our troops practically regarded themselves as whipped. I don't believe any other man in the world than General Sheridan could have done what he did. As I look back at it I cannot imagine how he did it. We had good officers, splendid officers, and so did the Confederates; I think there were seven Confederate major generals who were division commanders.

"That night we drove the enemy from our entrenchments, drove them in every direction. They lost all their artillery; we captured all theirs, to say nothing of recapturing our own. We had lost about thirty guns; we recaptured them all and captured forty of General Early's. That night on the battlefield there were a little over three thousand men killed and wounded.

"It is probable that there will never be anything like Sheridan's action again. The French Marshal Desaix on the field of Marengo came up with ten thousand men, enabling Napoleon to win that victory, but, as I have said, Sheridan brought no reinforcements with him. General Early made one of the best attacks with his army that could have been made under the circumstances. Nothing could have been better than the attack. It failed because Sheridan compelled victory. One of the greatest things that was done in the Civil War was what Philip Henry Sheridan did on the battlefield of Cedar Creek."

NAVAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Naval History Society was held on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 9, 1913, at 3:30 o'clock, in the office of Mr. Herbert L. Satterlee, with the following members of the committee present: James Barnes, Grenville Kane, Robert W. Neeser and Herbert L. Satterlee, constituting a quorum. The circular and letter prepared by the secretary inviting persons interested in the Navy to become members of the society and making more public the work accomplished by the society since its organization were approved, and the secretary was authorized to carry on the campaign of publicity as outlined by him.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Carlton T. Chapman for the device submitted by the secretary, and the secretary was authorized to use the same on all stationery and circulars of the society. Also to Mr. Charles W. Stewart, of the Navy Department Library and Naval War Records, for the use of the rooms of the library by the society on the occasion of its annual meeting and for his co-operation in furthering the work of the society. Mr. James Barnes was authorized to represent the Naval History Society in a tribute to be made to the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Barnes outlined the subject which he and the secretary thought most appropriate for Volume IV. of the society's publications, to be issued in 1913, in view of the society's policy of publishing not only documentary subjects from government archives, but also rare and valuable manuscripts in private collections which otherwise would remain unknown to the student of American naval history. This volume proposed is the journal of Capt. Gustavus Conyngham, of the American Navy, during the period of his imprisonment in Mill Prison, in England, and the letters and papers covering his cruises in European waters, where he for the first time displayed the national colors of the colonies in public armed vessels. Mr. Barnes offered to edit these papers, with the assistance of the secretary, to be published some time during the latter part of the present year, and the committee accepted his offer, and voted that the said "Journal and Correspondence of Gustavus Conyngham" comprise the fourth volume of the society's publications, to be issued to the members on their 1913 subscriptions. The secretary was authorized to have transcripts made of the Samuel Graves papers, with a view to their publication in 1915.

WARLIKE NAMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

What is all this worry over the unpreparedness of Uncle Sam's Army? It may not be as bad as it seems. Among Uncle Sam's officers there are two Garrisons, five Knights, six Bowmen, two Archers, and an Arrow-smith, two Gunners, one Hacker, a Hero, eight Hunters, three Sampsons, six who are Strong, three Savages, one who is Fleet, five who are Swift, and one Stamper.

For defense there is a Bastion, two Cannons, a Krupp and a Gunn, and five Balls, Spears, a Lantz, two Pikes, Sickles, three Barlows, one Bowie, a Rayson, one Maul, eight Stones, a Point and one Thorne, Irons, one Flint, five Steeles, a Fife and Drum. To command there is only one Major, two Sargents, and a Priest, and but one Goodfellow; but there are twelve Kings and two Princes who might take a hand. For rations there is Ham and Bacon, one Bird, a Bean and a Crum. There are fourteen Bakers and a like number of Cooks. In war there is always a Chance. There will be two Camps, two Battles, one March, several Chases, a Dare, one Bump, Furey and Blood, Going and Gohn, two Graves and Peace.

H. L. A.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Fort Myer, Va., Jan. 12, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The increased risks which Army officers, particularly of the mounted services, are now required to take, due to interest in polo, cross-country riding, racing, and test rides, as well as the ordinary risks attendant upon general athletics, target practice, tropical service, sea travel, long railroad journeys, and the like, make the question of accident insurance more important to officers than it was twenty years ago.

I have understood that officers attending the Mounted Service School have been particularly struck with the need for a special accident policy covering the peculiar class of accidents which officers of the mounted services are subject to; and that their experiences with accident insurance companies have not been altogether favorable. Casual reading of the ordinary accident policy does not encourage an officer to insure, without learning something of the experiences of other officers with this class of insurance.

It is believed that an exchange of views in the columns of the JOURNAL would be interesting and valuable, not only to the officers interested, but to insurance companies, in order to bring out the exact needs of the Service. It may be quite possible to hit upon a policy which will give the Army officer a more adequate return for his investment than is at present the case; and by exchange of views, we may be able to learn which companies are disposed to deal liberally with this class of risks.

CHARLES D. RHODES, Major, 15th Cav.

EMPLOY ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The recent organization of a Medical Reserve Corps for the U.S. Navy and the commissioning of civilian physicians and surgeons as officers of this corps will mean a great advantage to our Navy in time of war. Nothing has as yet been mentioned as to what disposition is to be made of the twenty-five acting assistant surgeons now in service in the event of such an emergency as war, or any other condition for that matter which may be considered an emergency at the time. The question arises, What will be the status and duties of the officers of the Medical Reserve Corps compared with that of any acting assistant surgeons who might at the time be in the Service? Another matter in this connection is this: an acting assistant surgeon is just as lawfully a commissioned officer as the officer of the Reserve Corps, but his commission merely operates as an "acting appointment" with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), subject to revocation at any time.

Why not give the acting assistant surgeon a permanent commission, relegating him when his services may no longer be required to the inactive list, subject to the same call in emergency as the commissioned officer of the Medical Reserve Corps? It is probable that the services of the acting assistants would, in case of emergency, be just as valuable as they now are, and it is also likely that such service would be equally valuable as that of the officer of the Reserve Corps.

There are at present fifty-three vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon. These are now inconveniencing the Medical Corps, and would do so a hundredfold should a sudden emergency arise. In view of this the following suggestion, it is believed, is a timely one: Why not detail several acting assistant surgeons in their turn down the list to the larger ships of the fleet nearest their stations for, say, one month each year, either during spring target practice or winter maneuvers or at some time that that ship is engaged in active service? With few exceptions a glance at the present list of acting assistant surgeons will show a marked absence of any sea service whatever. In fact, the majority of them were never aboard a man-of-war, except possibly on a Sunday afternoon sightseeing expedition!

The expense incurred in the proposed transfer would be greatly overbalanced by the knowledge that officers would obtain of the duties of a medical officer aboard ship, and at the same time would increase their efficiency and operate for the good of the Service.

SURGEON.

WHAT CAN BE DONE FOR MILITARY HISTORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I agree with the Infantry Journal in its statement that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL misses entirely the point made by Prof. R. M. Johnston in his excellent article, "What Can Be Done for Our Military History," published in the September-October number of the Infantry Journal. The interesting editorial on the same subject in your issue of Jan. 11 confirms my opinion. Professor Johnston has no fault to find with the many excellent memoirs, records, reminiscences, journals, etc., as such, published by military men. It is, however, a fact that of all the works to which you refer none is history. At best they are only sources of history, and even as such many of them would be rejected by the modern school of historical research. A reference to Dr. Flinck's "Outline of Historical Method" will make my meaning clear.

Professor Johnston's statement quoted in your editorial cannot be controverted. We are "as yet in the dark as to what really happened when McDowell crossed Bull Run, when Scott stormed Mexico, when Grant turned Vicksburg, and when Jackson crushed the finest Infantry in the world by the levee of New Orleans." It is true we have many personal reminiscences of those events, many official reports which are in the main hopelessly conflicting, and other innumerable "sources" more or less valuable. But the campaigns mentioned have not been studied "in the spirit of modern critical sci-

ence," as Professor Johnston puts it, except to a necessarily limited extent at the Leavenworth schools and at the Army War College. To Capt. A. L. Conger is due the great credit of having first made known to the Army the modern school of historical research. Those who have been fortunate enough to have received the benefit of his teaching and that of his successors will appreciate what I say. But the work in the Army is in its beginning only. Our trouble is not merely "a dearth of competent history." As far as our campaigns are concerned, it is an absolute lack of such history.

I believe you do Professor Johnston an injustice when you say, "There is danger in seeking to make it appear that the faults in our military system are due to a want of ability among our military men in the writing of history." He does not seek to make appear any such condition. On the contrary, he reasons from the experience of foreign nations that the ability to write military history may be found among our military men. He does not raise any question as to the ability of the writers you enumerate in your editorial. But what they wrote was not history in the sense Professor Johnston uses the word.

You show rightly that there is a mass of memoirs, records, journals, reports, studies, etc., written by military men available for the education of the American people, all of which teach the lesson of how costly the lack of preparation for war may be to our nation. And yet the Infantry Journal is right in saying that the American people lack ability to see this, not because we lack sense, but because we lack true knowledge of the past. It is right since it is unfortunately a fact that the mass of Americans cannot be brought to a study of the writings to which you refer. They have become convinced by the studies of their school histories in youth of the invincibility of our country in war even without preparation for war. In mature age they have neither the time nor the inclination to correct such views by the necessary study of a mass of "memoirs," etc., most of which lack the stamp of authoritative approval.

Might not the object be accomplished could we introduce into our schools and colleges histories of our wars that draw correct lessons from such wars. Our school histories and, in general, the histories that reach the masses, must continue to be the work of civilian historians. The lessons to be drawn from a critical study of our wars might well be the work of military men. Our civilian historians do not intentionally err, but they lack ordinarily the technical skill necessary to draw correct deductions from the study of a campaign. Cannot we unite the work of both? Cannot we get some authoritative fountain for our military history? This is the objective at which Professor Johnston is aiming. And would not the new national society of which he speaks accomplish the result? Would a historical section of the General Staff collaborating with civilians answer the purpose? If not, must we give up all attempts to educate the American people in a correct military history of our country? Are any methods other than those outlined more promising? Professor Johnston, equally with all of us who are interested in the subject, will welcome any plan that promises better than the one he suggests.

The Army owes a debt of gratitude to Professor Johnston for the interest he takes in the work. It is because of this interest that the learned American Historical Association is now extending a helping hand to us. Surely we should show our appreciation of this action and do our part towards securing the results desired.

J. W. MCANDREW, Major, Infantry.

A VALUABLE WAR-HISTORICAL STUDY.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 5, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Having just finished reading slowly the first part of "Kuropatkin und seine Unterfuhrer," a critique and lessons of the Russo-Japanese war, by v. Tettau, Berlin, 1913, I am so impressed by the evident value of this work as a war-historical study that I make free to call your attention to it.

To studious officers interested in this class of military studies two short extracts from the book, translation of the first few lines of the "Introduction" and of the closing paragraph of Part I, which brings us up to Lyaoyan, will give an idea of the manner in which the author has handled his subject. A master of the Russian language, translator of the Russian G.S. history of the war, and on duty—sent by the German government—with the Russian army in Manchuria, Colonel v. Tettau was specially well equipped for close, intelligent observation; and his evidently impartial account of events is therefore of great value.

W. G.

Introduction.—"War is only carried on with energy, resolution and a firm will (Napoleon to Bertrand). Kuropatkin as commander-in-chief (Feldherr), what can he teach us, what can a commander offer us who has led his army from defeat to defeat? This many will doubtfully ask. The General Kuropatkin should certainly serve us not as an example; nevertheless I am of the opinion that we can learn, under certain circumstances, even more from a beaten leader of an army than from a Napoleon, Frederick the Great, Moltke, those grand prototypes, apparently inapproachable to the ordinary mortal. Certainly not by emulation, but by examination of the causes of his defeats, and reflection upon what might and must have been done, to avoid them and to gain victories in their stead."

This is the closing paragraph of Part I: "Troops will be firm and intrepid only in every situation if they have confidence in themselves and their commanders, and are inspired by the thought that they are not sacrificed in vain. The Russian soldier in the army in Manchuria, however, during the first period of the campaign, certainly became conscious that he was indeed led to sacrifice, but not to victory; and this explains why this otherwise so brave a soldier did not always show himself so steadfast as might have been expected of him. Yet, to his honor it must be said that he always did his full duty when charged with a clear, distinct task, and when he was under leaders who, conscious of their aim and without looking to the rear, pursued the solution of that task. That such was not often the case was not the soldiers' fault."

"The time for the decisive battle is ripening; more and more the Russian host is increasing in numbers. Much had been missed, but all could still be made good if Kuropatkin and his subordinate commanders would take to heart the saying of Napoleon and the maxim of every true captain: 'War can be carried on only with energy, resolution and firm will.'"

THE INAUGURAL PARADE.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., grand marshal of the inaugural parade, Jan. 14, announced the general organization and route of the parade. The line of march will be from the east front of the Capitol, west on Pennsylvania avenue to Washington Circle, and the column will consist of four general divisions, as follows: First division, commanded by Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., consisting of representatives of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, including the corps of cadets at West Point and the corps of midshipmen at Annapolis. Second division, commanded by Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., consisting of Organized Militia and cadets from schools and colleges. Third division, consisting of veteran and patriotic societies and organizations, including the Grand Army of the Republic and Spanish War Veterans. The marshal for this division will be a veteran Union soldier of the Civil War, who is not yet selected. Fourth division, Robert N. Parker, marshal, consisting of civic organizations, clubs, societies, etc.

In all probability the 17th U.S. Infantry will be ordered to Washington from Fort McPherson to participate in the inauguration ceremonies, March 4. A provisional regiment of Coast Artillery troops will also be selected for the parade. Besides these troops the only others which will participate in the parade will be those stationed in the vicinity of Washington. Of course the cadets from the Military Academy and midshipmen from the Naval Academy will be taken to Washington. A regiment of bluejackets and one of marines will form the Navy's part of the parade. If the Atlantic Fleet comes North the bluejackets will be taken from some of the battleships. The marines have not yet been selected. The size of the Army's detail for the parade is restricted by the shortage of transportation funds. It is understood that the railroads have offered a very reasonable rate for the transportation of the 17th Infantry, and on this account it will probably be selected.

President-elect Wilson in a letter to William Corcoran Eustis, chairman of the inauguration committee, has asked that the inaugural ball be omitted because of the indirect expense to the Government, and because "these balls have ceased to be necessary to the enjoyment of the visitors."

Automobile manufacturers will be requested to assist the War Department in developing a standard motor truck for the Army which will, it is expected, eventually displace the Army mule in military transportation. The plan of Lieut. Col. C. B. Baker, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., who has been detailed to take charge of the work, calls for a motor truck that can be manufactured by all the principal concerns manufacturing automobile trucks. Colonel Baker thinks that a motor truck can be produced which will be suitable for use on the farm and on dirt roads and at the same time be adapted to military service. He takes the position that the Government cannot afford to keep on hand a sufficient number of auto trucks to supply the Army in the event of war. The War Department has recently adopted the policy of encouraging the farmers in raising horses for the Army, and now it is endeavoring to induce the automobile manufacturers to put into the general market a machine which would serve the purpose of the Army in the event of war. The War Department will not approve any design which is manufactured exclusively by one concern, as under the provisions of anti-trust laws it would not be authorized to select such a machine. It must be of a type which will make possible competitive bidding for the Government's supply. The parts of the standard machine must be interchangeable, conforming to general specifications furnished by the War Department. This is necessary so that the Government will not be required to keep on hand a large variety of extra parts for repairs. The Army is not looking for a speedy machine, as fifteen miles per hour is the limit of its requirements in this respect. The truck is to have a capacity of a four-mule team wagon, or about a ton and a half. The most exacting specification will be the ability of the machine to travel in all kinds of roads. In this respect it will be required to compete with the Army mule, which followed Uncle Sam's soldiers winter and summer through almost impassable roads. Such a machine, the authorities at the War Department believe, will be in demand among farmers as well as for military purposes.

Representative John W. Weeks was elected U.S. Senator from Massachusetts by the Legislature of that state on Jan. 14, to succeed Senator Winthrop Murray Crane. Mr. Weeks, who was born in Lancaster, N.H., in 1860, is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy and served as a midshipman before he resigned, in 1883, to enter the banking business. He was one of the organizers of the Naval Militia of Massachusetts, and served as a Volunteer officer in the Spanish-American War, commanding a division of the auxiliary fleet that patrolled the New England coast. He has always been a staunch Republican. The New York Sun says of him: "The Senate is in need of a naval expert, and Captain Weeks should be able to serve with credit in that capacity. In stature six feet one, and in weight 230 pounds, he has the port of an admiral, and probably would have been one by this time if the Navy had not been too slow for him in 1883, when he resigned after three years of seafaring on the old Powhatan and Richmond. His real rank is that of commander in the Naval Militia of Massachusetts. As far back as 1896 he was a member of the Board of Visitors of the Naval Academy by appointment of President Cleveland. The Senate has West Pointers on its roll of members, but no graduate of the Naval Academy. Senator Weeks will naturally be assigned to the Committee on Naval Affairs. In the House as Representative from the Twelfth District he has been a two-battleship man, and in debate with Mr. Hobson, of Alabama, has held his own valiantly. The new junior Senator will never move the country with a ringing speech, but he will do a full legislative day's work, and make his mark early. He has the knack of cultivating friends, and his boundless energy makes him a man to be reckoned with."

Capt. Ettore Bravetta, Italian royal navy, retired, takes exception to the recent statement of our Paris correspondent, Monsieur Gautreau, that: "The prevailing opinion among experienced French officers is that fire, however efficacious, is powerless to alone determine victory, this resting with an infantry practiced in the

art of handling cold steel and eager to try it against the enemy. The lack of attainments of this class explains the ultimate defeat of the Boer, and also the slow progress of the Italians in Tripoli." Captain Bravetta says: "All our battles in Tripoli and Cyrenaica have been won with the cold steel. At the battle of the Two Palms, for instance, no less than 1,200 Turks and Arabs, fighting like devils, were killed with the bayonet. Italian soldiers have always been and will always be famous for handling cold steel in the most efficient manner."

In order to protect American interests at Acapulco, Mexico, and in response to a request from the U.S. Consul there for a warship, the U.S.S. Denver, Capt. Thomas Washington, left San Diego, Cal., Jan. 16, for Acapulco, where she is due about Jan. 20. Consul Edwards states that Julio Radillo, a rebel leader, with a band of about five hundred, is advancing upon the city. The federal detachment there, he added, is not sufficient to repulse the rebels. Conditions at San Luis Potosi were also reported to be serious, but there has been an improvement in Sonora and Chihuahua. Pending the arrival of the Denver at Acapulco foreigners there will have the protection of the British sloop-of-war Shearwater, which has reached that port and will remain until the Denver comes. The captain of the Shearwater believes no attack will be made on the port while a foreign vessel is there. From Lansing, Mich., Jan. 15, it is reported that fresh from the Mexican border Senator William Alden Smith says the Mexican situation is worse than it has been at any time. He believes that the time is near when someone will have to step in and restore peace. "I don't want to see the United States intervene in Mexico," said the Senator, "but somebody will have to do something."

A despatch to the New York Times from Washington, Jan. 16, says: "From a Democratic Senator who has recently been in conference with Governor Wilson came the suggestion to-day that the Governor's invitation to Colonel Goethals to visit him to-morrow meant that the Colonel would be invited to take the portfolio of War in the next Cabinet. The Senator has taken an active part in holding up President Taft's civil nominations and was largely instrumental in the President's decision not to name Colonel Goethals as Governor of the Canal Zone. The Senator, like other Democrats, however, has insisted that Colonel Goethals need fear no humiliation at the hands of the Senate. When asked what Colonel Goethals's visit to Trenton might foretell, the Senator replied with a broad smile: 'Well, I don't think the Governor will appoint him Secretary of the Treasury.' Then more seriously he added: 'I think Colonel Goethals will be made the biggest thing in his Department. He will have an opportunity to reorganize it.' Under the law to be appointed Chief of Staff Colonel Goethals would need first to have been a general officer. In view of that obstacle it is suggested that the Senator's only meaning could be that Colonel Goethals would be named Secretary of War."

The Carnegie and Bethlehem Steel Companies have recently received awards from the Italian government for about eight to ten thousand tons of armor; from the Swedish government for about fifteen hundred to two thousand tons, and from the Grecian government the contract for the armor of a battleship being built in Germany. It is understood that the prices range from \$400 to \$425 per ton. The Italian government has also placed with the above named companies a contract for a considerable amount of protective deck plating of special treatment steel. This was in competition with all European countries, and the contracts were awarded to the American manufacturers for the reason that their prices were lower. In the armor manufactured for foreign governments the manufacturers receive compensation for all material in the original plate, such as the holes in the turret port plates for turret guns, the material of which is cut out when the plate is being finished. In this country they receive compensation for only the net weight of the finished plate.

Hearings were held Jan. 11 by the House Rules Committee on the Militia Pay bill in order to enter a special rule for early consideration of the measure. Col. William E. Harvey, commanding the 2d Infantry, N.G.D.C., and member of the executive committee of the National Guard Association, addressed the committee. Briefly, Colonel Harvey, after expounding the constitutional idea of the Militia, said: "Of course, the U.S. Government cannot make conscripts of us, and this passage of the bill is only a contract. The Government says to all those who are already in the Organized Militia, 'Let us pay you so much a month, and then if we need you we will transfer you to the Army.' 'Would that leave state organizations intact in time of peace?' he was asked. 'Undoubtedly.' Others who made statements were Gen. E. C. Young, of Illinois; General Chase, of Colorado; General Ober, of Georgia, and General Fridge, of Mississippi. The committee will hold further hearings.

Despatches from Sofia to the Novoe Vremya at St. Petersburg give the official list of casualties in the Bulgarian army since the beginning of the war with Turkey as 284 officers and 21,018 men killed or as having died from disease. There were 876 officers and 51,000 men wounded. Seventy per cent. of these wounded have recovered and returned to their places in the army. The despatches add that the Bulgarian government has requested the services of seventy Russian and Czech physicians to assist in handling the contagious diseases which are prevalent. The request was made necessary by the absence of so large a proportion of the Bulgarian physicians who are with the army in the field.

In an editorial note on the Balkan war the London Army and Navy Gazette says: "Whether peace or war comes of the negotiations, Constantinople is in a perilous position. The Kurdish troops, foolishly called in to defend the Empire, are determined to take away some souvenir to their wild mountain homes. In the Selimieh Barracks are 2,000 Kurds, near Tchataldja 2,500, and from 7,000 to 8,000 more of these desperadoes are on their way to the capital. Visitors to the Selimieh Barracks at Skutari, opposite Constantinople, are not pleased

with the aspect of affairs. The Russian and Roumanian guards for the protection of foreigners have been reinforced, and it is in the highest degree unwise to weaken the naval or other forces destined to protect our own or other nationalities on the Bosphorous banks. The Reichspost strongly censures the government of Austria-Hungary for withdrawing its warships to curry favor with Turkey. One of the advantages that Turkey would obtain from peace would be the power she would thus gain to turn her attention to Asia Minor, where grave dangers threaten the Ottoman Empire."

In line with the decision of the Navy Department to hasten the development of an impregnable naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, it was announced on Jan. 13 that a special board of five officers will go to Guantanamo next week to draw plans for the fortification of the naval station. The board will consist of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. William Crozier, President of the War College, and Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, representing the Army, and Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, until recently commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and Capt. W. R. Shoemaker, of the General Board of the Navy, representing the Navy. General Wood may be unable to go, in which event it is likely that Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, Assistant Chief of Staff, will go in his stead. The officers will leave Jan. 20 on board the U.S.S. Mayflower.

The post exchange offices of the Army are required only to exercise due diligence in taking care of money, is the opinion rendered by the Judge Advocate General in a case that is submitted from the Benicia Arsenal. The responsibility of post exchange officers is not absolute like that of disbursing officers, according to this opinion. The evidence in the case is to the effect that while 1st Lieut. Ellsworth Wilson, Medical Reserve Corps of the Army, was acting as post exchange officer, Private Stahlhepp deserted and took with him \$197.75 belonging to the post exchange. The private was entrusted with the funds to deposit them in the bank. He was serving in his sixth enlistment and was regarded as exceptionally trustworthy. Under these conditions the Judge Advocate General held that Lieutenant Wilson exercised due care in entrusting this amount to the private and should be relieved from responsibility.

It is held by the Judge Advocate General of the Army that, where an officer submits to an operation to remove physical defects which were incurred before he entered the Service, while he is under the medical authorities he is in line of duty. It must appear, however, that the defect is from no negligence of his own. In discussing the case, which was brought up by 2d Lieut. Roy H. Coles, the Judge Advocate General declared that the operation was performed to place the officer in condition to give the Army better service and therefore it was in the line of duty.

Major Charles D. Rhodes, 15th Cav., U.S.A., in a letter on page 604 makes an important suggestion on the subject of accident insurance to cover the special risks to which officers of the Army are exposed. We hope to hear from others on this subject. Meanwhile we will endeavor to ascertain whether the accident insurance companies are disposed to listen to suggestions on this subject.

For the first time since 1894 Yale's football team will not play the Army at West Point next fall, according to the schedule of games announced at New Haven on Jan. 16. Reasons given for the change are that the Army game came too early in the season, necessitated a long trip, and was too severe a strain on the players in view of the championship contests with Princeton and Harvard.

President Taft has remitted the sentence in the case of Capt. John E. Hunt, 25th U.S. Inf., published in G.O. 23, War Dept., Feb. 10, 1910. Captain Hunt was tried on charges involving intoxication, and was found guilty by the court and was sentenced to dismissal. President Taft in reviewing the proceedings commuted the sentence to a reduction in rank of fifty files.

G.O. No. 1, Jan. 2, 1913, Western Division, which announces that Col. Cornelius Gardener, 16th U.S. Inf., is in temporary command of the division during the absence of Major Gen. Arthur Murray, is probably the first instance of a military division of the Army with 19,000 troops being in command of a colonel in time of peace.

A detachment of scouts under Lieutenant Fletcher, according to reports received at Manila, came upon a large band of outlaws Jan. 13 in South Lanao. A general engagement ensued. One message from the scene of action says that ninety outlaws were killed. The scouts, it is reported, suffered no loss of life.

President Taft, since the time when he became Governor General of the Philippine Islands, has traveled more than 315,000 miles. He visited every state in the Union, except Oklahoma, and during the last four years his travel while President has already reached the figures of 113,059 miles.

The second lecture in the Naval War College extension series will be on the subject of "War and Policy," by Comdr. Josiah H. McKean, U.S.N., of the Naval War College, on Monday, Jan. 20, at four p.m., at the new National Museum in Washington.

The nomination of Brig. Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., to be major general from May 12, 1912, vice Grant, deceased, was confirmed by the Senate Jan. 14, 1913. General Wotherspoon was appointed major general last June.

It is understood that Brig. Gen. G. R. Smith, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., will shortly make an application for retirement. He is at present on duty at Washington, D.C.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. August P. Blocksom, 6th U.S. Cav., promoted colonel from Jan. 1, 1913, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1911, was born in Ohio Nov. 7, 1854, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1877, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 6th U.S. Cavalry. He was awarded the brevet commission of first lieutenant Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in action against Indians at Ash Creek, Ariz., May 7, 1880. A band of hostile Apaches under Victoria while on the warpath made an attack and killed twelve friendly Indians on Eagle Creek, N.M., near the San Carlos Indian reservation. A detachment of twenty mounted men from Troops D and E, 6th Cavalry, under Capt. Adam Kramer, and twenty Indian scouts, dismounted, under the then Lieutenant Blocksom, were sent after the band of hostile Indians. The twenty cavalymen, who were considerably in the advance along the narrow tract toward the head of Ash Creek, were fired upon by the Apaches, one trooper being killed. The troopers kept the Apaches at bay until reinforced by the Indian scouts under Lieutenant Blocksom, when the Apaches retreated and were hotly pursued. They finally made a stand after running about nine miles, the Indian scouts, making a detour, attacking the hostiles from the rear, and the latter, after suffering considerable loss, retreated and escaped in the darkness. Colonel Blocksom had other experiences against the Indians, and among other duties was on frontier and scouting duty at Camp Thomas and Camp Bowie, Ariz., and while scouting Oct. 21, 1881, was engaged near Fort Grant, Ariz., with Chiricahua Indians. He was also on other scouting duty at various posts in Arizona. He was in the field in South Dakota, in operations against hostile Sioux Indians, 1890-91, and was in the campaign in Cuba in 1898, where he was wounded in the assault on San Juan Hill. Colonel Blocksom took part in the campaign in China in 1900 against the Boxers, and has performed several tours in the Philippines. He served with the 6th Cavalry until August, 1902, when he was transferred to the 7th Cavalry. He was promoted major, 2d Cavalry, Feb. 17, 1903; was detailed Inspector General in 1905, assigned to the 13th Cavalry in 1909, and in January, 1910, was transferred to the 6th Cavalry. In October of the latter year he was transferred to the 10th Cavalry, and was promoted lieutenant colonel, 6th Cavalry, March 3, 1911.

Lieut. Col. Samuel D. Sturgis, 3d U.S. Field Art., promoted colonel from Dec. 27, 1912, vice Rumbough, deceased, is a son of the late Bvt. Major Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, U.S.A., class of 1846, U.S.M.A. Colonel Sturgis was born in Missouri Aug. 1, 1861, and was graduated June 15, 1884, and promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 1st Artillery. He was promoted first lieutenant, 4th Artillery, July 1, 1891, and was transferred to the 6th Artillery March 8, 1898. He was promoted captain in 1900; major, Artillery Corps, 1907, being assigned to the 1st Field Artillery, and was promoted lieutenant colonel, 3d Field Artillery, March 11, 1912. During the war with Spain he served in the Volunteers as major and also lieutenant colonel and assistant A.G. During his early service his stations were on the Pacific coast, and he was ordered East in 1890 for duty at West Point, where he was aid to General Merritt. Among subsequent duties he took part in the Philippine expedition and was A.A.G., Department of the Pacific and 8th Army Corps. Colonel Sturgis served as A.A.G. during the Manila campaign, and was recommended for the brevet of lieutenant colonel in August, 1898. He also served as A.G., Department of Dakota, and A.G., Department of Pinar del Rio, Cuba. In the latter part of 1899 he went to the Philippines again as assistant adjutant general of the division. He was A.G. of General Schwan's southern expedition, January-February, 1900. After returning to the United States in 1900 he was assigned to the 12th Battery, Field Artillery, and served in Utah and Wyoming. His last post of duty was Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Colonel Sturgis also served as a member of the General Staff 1907-11.

Second Lieut. Warder H. Roberts, 1st Inf., U.S.A., was wholly retired from Jan. 12, 1913, as a result of disability not incident to the Service. He was born in Illinois Jan. 20, 1887, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1909.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Marjory Tripp, of Watertown, N.Y., and Lieut. Charles Dudley Hartman, 3d U.S. Inf., are to be married on Jan. 22, 1913.

The engagement is announced of Mrs. Helen M. Raymond, of Mystic, Conn., a cousin of Capt. A. D. Raymond, Coast Art., U.S.A., to 1st Lieut. Lloyd P. Horsfall, C.A.C., stationed at Fort Adams, R.I.

Miss Winifred Burr, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Henry Burr, of Williamstown, Mass., was married in the chantry of Grace Church, New York, at four o'clock in the afternoon of Jan. 7, 1913, to Lieut. Henry C. Davis, jr., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., son of Col. and Mrs. Henry C. Davis, U.S.A., as we briefly noted in our last issue. The wedding was a very quiet one, only the immediate members of the two families being present. Lieut. and Mrs. Davis went by sea to Savannah, thence to Lieutenant Davis's post, Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S.C., where they will be at home after Jan. 15.

The marriage of Lieut. Theodore Willis Martin, 17th U.S. Inf., and Miss Susie Elizabeth Gaillard took place at Grace Episcopal Church, Charleston, S.C., on Jan. 8, 1913. Brilliant was the reception the evening before at the magnificent residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Rivers, near the beautiful Rutledge avenue pond. Inside were decorations as tasteful as they were beautiful in Southern smilax, roses and carnations. Just inside the garden of flowers, under a bower of roses, stood the receiving party, consisting of the bride and groom and the groom's mother, Mrs. Charles Judson Martin, of Blackville, S.C., and aunt, Miss Emma Teresa Plunkett, of Augusta, Ga. The bride was clothed in a gown of pink charmeuse satin. The groom wore his full dress uniform. As the guests entered the reception room their names were recorded in a neat little register that was stamped on the outside with a fine gold monogram. Hundreds of relatives and friends were received. The bride's father, Mr. P. R. Rivers, was exceptionally brilliant in entertaining the guests. The

refreshments, most delicious of which was Mr. Rivers's club punch, were served by eight girl friends of the bride—Misses Fannie Lucas, Louise Johnson, Irene Gaillard, Agnes Pringle, Madeline Stoney, Lillian Hughes, of Charleston, S.C.; Miss Nadie Westervelt, of Greenville, S.C., and Miss Annie Whitehead, of Atlanta, Ga., each representing a clear type of Southern beauty. Immediately after the serving of refreshments the Persian rugs were removed from the beautiful floors for dancing, an orchestra, which was hidden in a forest of evergreens, furnishing the music. Waltzing was the program for several hours. Among the most beautiful gowns worn at the reception was that of the bride's mother. It was of peach satin and of delicate and skilful workmanship. Promptly at four o'clock the following afternoon the wedding was solemnized at Grace Episcopal Church, its interior decorated by myriads of white chrysanthemums and wild greens. Miss Gaillard entered the church on the arm of her father, and, preceded by the ushers, little flower girls and the maid of honor, walked to the altar, where she met Lieutenant Martin and his brother, Midsn. Charles Franklin Martin, U.S.N., who was his best man. The impressive service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was used by Rev. William Way, who officiated, and the bride was given in marriage by her father. The ushers were Messrs. William Pickens Miles, Daniel Flood Fishburne, William Gaillard Mosick and Willmont Plunkett Martin, the groom's younger brother. The little flower girls, all of whom were veritable fairies, were Misses Elizabeth Lucas, Sarah Welch, Mary Taft and Francis Reese. They wore dainty lingerie dresses and carried carnations and hyacinths with pink ribbons. The maid of honor was Miss Fannie Lucas. Her handsome gown was a creation of pink crepe de chine. She wore a beautiful black picture hat with ostrich plumes, and she carried an elegant bouquet of pink blarney roses. The bride was gowned in white brocaded charmeuse satin, which was imported directly from Paris, and trimmed with the rarest Irish lace. She carried a bouquet shower of bride's roses, with a costly lace scarf. Her only ornament was a string of pearls and pendant, the gift of the groom. The groom and best man were attired in the full dress uniform of their rank, while the ushers wore the conventional civilian full dress. Immediately after the ceremony Lieut. and Mrs. Martin left over the Atlantic Coast Line Railway for a northern tour, and after their honeymoon will go to Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., where the groom is at present stationed. "The bride," writes a correspondent, "accomplished and beautiful, comes from an illustrious Southern family, and has been one of the most popular debutantes of Charleston's most exclusive society. Lieutenant Martin, a graduate of West Point, and of a distinguished lineage, is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Martin, of Blackville, S.C."

The engagement of Katherine, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. John Gardner Quinby, U.S.N., of Norfolk, Va., and Mr. Wilmot Vail Castle, of Rochester, N.Y., has been announced.

Miss Keturah Foulds, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Foulds, was married to Lieut. Robert E. O'Brien, 27th U.S. Inf., in Trinity Episcopal Church, Highland Park, Ill., Jan. 1, 1913. Mrs. Colbourn Symes, of Libertyville, Ill., was the matron of honor, and the bridegroom was attended by his brother, Ensign W. H. O'Brien, U.S.N., as best man, with a number of his brother officers from Fort Sheridan, Ill., in full uniform, acting as ushers. Misses Harriet O'Brien, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., and Mary Hatch, of Dayton, Ohio, were the bridesmaids. A large reception followed the church ceremony at the bride's home, on the Sheridan road.

Miss Hilda Heinaman, of Seattle, was married to Lieut. H. B. Berry, U.S.N., attached to the Colorado, in Seattle, Dec. 28, 1912.

Miss Marjorie Colt, daughter of Brig. Gen. Charles C. Byrne, U.S.A., and Mrs. Byrne, was married on Dec. 14, 1912, to Mr. Alan Bourchier, youngest son of the late Sir Wroth Alcock Lethbridge, Bart., of Sandhill Park, Taunton, Somerset, England. The marriage took place in the Church of the Holy Name, New York city, by Mons. Kean.

Capt. and Mrs. Alexander M. Patch, of Lebanon, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Lida Wint Patch, to Lieut. Philip Gordon, 2d U.S. Cav.

Col. and Mrs. W. C. Gorgas, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Aileen H. Gorgas, to Mr. William D. Wrightson.

Lieut. Bruce Lamar Burch, 14th U.S. Cav., and Miss Berenice Edward Archer were married at San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 26, 1912.

Lieut. Converse R. Lewis, 23d U.S. Inf., and Miss Le May Holloway, daughter of Mrs. William Henry Eagle, 410 East Seventh street, Little Rock, Ark., were wedded Dec. 30, 1912, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. The Eagle home was a scene of beauty, decorated with graceful wreathings of Southern smilax, golden wicker baskets filled with pink carnations and Killarney roses, lilies of the valley and maidenhair fern and drooping palms and tulle. Above the improvised altar hung a shower of lilies of the valley and tulle love knots. In the arch depended an immense wedding bell, made of ferns and lilies of the valley. At the appointed hour the "Bridal Chorus" announced the coming of the bride. Lieuts. Leonard L. Drennan and E. G. Taylor, 4th U.S. Inf., came first, wearing full dress uniform, followed by Lieut. George Garity, U.S.A., retired, forming an advance guard of honor, holding the broad white satin ribbons which formed the bridal aisle. Next came Misses Marguerite English and Courtney Carroll, carrying Killarney roses and ferns, and the matron of honor, carrying an arm bouquet of pink Killarney roses and ferns. Miss Mary Fletcher was the maid of honor, and carried American Beauty roses. Little Elizabeth Dunaway was the ring bearer, and carried the symbolic circlet in a basket of pink sweet peas. The bride walked with her brother, W. H. Eagle, who gave her away. Lieut. C. A. Thuis, Inf., U.S.A., was best man. The ceremony was said by Dr. John T. Christian. The bride wore robes of magnificent duchesse satin. The court train fell from the shoulders, and was outlined by a cascade of rare lace. The yoke was of pearls and real lace, as was the bodice garniture. Orange blossoms were draped at the end of the train, and over all was draped from a cap of orange blossoms and tulle a long filmy tulle veil. A shower of lilies of the valley and tulle finished the perfect picture. The only jewel worn was a coronet of pearls in a tracery of gold, an heirloom in the groom's family, sent as a gift to the beautiful bride. After the congratulations had been said a brilliant reception was held. The bridal party, Col. T. J. Lewis, U.S.A., father of the groom, and Mrs. William Henry Eagle received the guests. In the dining room white and green were used. The large frosted bride's cake was cut with the groom's sword. The presents were

many and handsome. At midnight Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis left for their bridal trip in the East. The bride traveled in a taupe corduroy with coral linings, coral buttons and touches of gold. Her velvet hat matched. After an extended bridal trip Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis will be at home to friends in Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., after Feb. 15.

Attended by a large bridal party and in the presence of a brilliant company of relatives and friends, the beautiful wedding of Miss Clara Margaretta Pringle and Paymr. David Garrick McRitchie, U.S.N., was celebrated on Jan. 8, 1913, at the old historic church, St. Philip's, at Charleston, S.C. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest H. Pringle. She was escorted and given in marriage by her father, and wore an exquisite robe of white satin, richly trimmed in duchesse lace. Her veil of filmy lace was held in place by a coronet of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was a shower of bride roses and lilies of the valley. She was attended by a maid of honor and seven bridesmaids, who were gowned alike in pink charmeuse, each carrying an armful of Killarney roses. Two little flower bearers were also of the party. The "Bridal Chorus" from "Lohengrin" was played as the bridal party entered. The church was beautifully decorated with Southern smilax, palms and ferns. The bridesmaids were Misses Eleanor Laurens, Washington Pringle, Hazel Middleton, Caroline Manigault, Henrietta Means, Annette Chazel, Charlotte Cheves, and the maid of honor was Agnes B. Pringle, a cousin of the bride. Paymaster McRitchie had as his best man Paymr. G. H. Helmicks, U.S.N. Those of the Service who were ushers were Lieut. W. H. Booth, Ensign G. M. Cook, Ensign H. G. Donald, U.S.N., and Capt. J. Waites, U.S.M.C. Paymaster McRitchie is a grandson of the late Lieut. David G. McRitchie, U.S.N. After the service Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was played. As the bridal pair left the altar the two tiny flower bearers went before them and scattered rose leaves in their pathway. A reception followed the ceremony at the bride's home, which was elaborately decorated with smilax, palms and ferns. Quantities of cut flowers were also used. Mrs. Pringle, mother of the bride, and Mrs. Alice McRitchie, mother of the bridegroom, assisted in receiving. After the wedding journey Paymr. and Mrs. McRitchie will return to Charleston and make their home, as Mr. McRitchie is on duty at the navy yard.

RECENT DEATHS.

Commodore Nathaniel J. K. Patch, U.S.N., retired, died in Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 12, 1913. He was born in Maine May 6, 1848, and entered the U.S. Naval Academy Sept. 20, 1865, being graduated in 1869. After serving on the Sabine he was detailed to signal duty, and was then ordered to the Worcester, of the North Atlantic Fleet, in which he served during 1871-2. He subsequently served, among other duties, in the Richmond, of the North Pacific Fleet; the receiving ship Wabash; the Richmond, on the Asiatic Station; at the navy yard, Boston, and in the Powhatan on special duty up to 1883-4. He was in the Kearsarge, of the European Station; Charleston, of the Pacific Station; in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office, Boston, and in the training ship Alliance. He served during March and April, 1898, as Supervisor of New York Harbor, and was then in command of the chartered American liner St. Louis in July and August of that year. He next took the Celtic to Manila, and was ordered home in August, 1900. He was on duty at Boston and as inspector of the First Lighthouse District. He was in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office at Buffalo, commanded the Montgomery and was in charge of the recruiting station at Boston, this being his last duty before he was retired in 1905 on his own application. Commodore Patch was a member of several clubs, among them being the Union Club, of Boston; the Buffalo Club and the Army and Navy Club, of Washington.

Major Thomas F. Quinn, U.S.A., retired, died at his home, No. 36 Hawthorne street, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1913. He was born in Ireland Nov. 17, 1840, and joined the Army as a musician April 14, 1853, serving in the general service and in Company C, 2d Artillery. He next served as a private in the general service and private in the band, and as drum major, principal musician and sergeant major, 4th Infantry, serving to the latter part of 1863. He was appointed second lieutenant, 4th Infantry, Oct. 31, 1863, and he reached the grade of captain Jan. 10, 1876. He was retired Feb. 3, 1894, at his own request, after forty years' service, and was advanced to major on the retired list for Civil War service April 23, 1904. He served in the Civil and Indian Wars with distinction, and was brevetted captain April 2, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va. Major Quinn during his long active duty served through the Seminole Indian troubles to March, 1857; was at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor; at Fort Vancouver, and served successively with the 4th Infantry at Fort Dallas, Ore., San Pedro, Cal., and Washington, D.C., to March, 1862; was with the Army of the Potomac and engaged at the siege of Yorktown, battles of Gaines Mills, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He was at General Grant's headquarters during the pursuit and surrender of the Confederate Army under Gen. Robert E. Lee. Among other duties he was also engaged in suppressing Fenian hostilities on the northern frontier. He served at Forts Fetterman and Laramie and Fort Bridger, Wyo., in the seventies during the Indian troubles. Major Quinn was also with General Merritt's command, October, 1879, in the forced march from Rawlins to Milk River, Colo., to rescue Thornburgh's command, and was at White River, Colo., until July, 1880, and later at Fort Sanders and Forts Bridger, Omaha and Spokane. Major Quinn leaves one sister, Mrs. Mary A. E. Conway, of Brooklyn, and one half-brother, William H. Egan, of St. Joseph, Mo. The Major remained single throughout his life. The funeral of Major Quinn took place with military honors from his late residence, 36 Hawthorne street, Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 13. The escort was a detachment of the 29th U.S. Infantry from Fort Jay, N.Y., under command of Lieutenant McElroy. Delegations were present from the M.O.L.U.S. and from Hancock Post, G.A.R., of New York, of which deceased was a member. A solemn requiem mass was said at the Church of the Holy Cross. Interment was in Calvary Cemetery, Brooklyn.

Supplementing the notice of the death of Mrs. Amelia Gorgas, mother of Col. W. C. Gorgas, U.S.A., which

appeared in our issue of Jan. 11, page 574, a correspondent sends us the following: "Mrs. Amelia Gorgas was born at Greensborough, Ala., June 1, 1826, and died at Tuscaloosa, Ala., Jan. 3, 1913. She was the daughter of Gov. John Gayle, who was Governor of Alabama for two terms, from 1831 to 1835; the wife of Gen. J. Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A. She leaves six children, the eldest of whom is Col. W. C. Gorgas, Med. Corps, U.S.A. For the last thirty years she has been librarian of the State University at Tuscaloosa. In this position she became very widely known throughout the whole state. She was greatly beloved and respected by the whole faculty and student body of the university through all these years."

A regimental order from the 3d U.S. Infantry, dated Dec. 13, 1912, announces the death of Lieut. Col. Lawrence J. Hearn, of that command, at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 12, 1912, as noted in our issue of Dec. 24, page 482. Colonel Kirby, in giving the record of the deceased, said, in part: "He served in the Wounded Knee campaign, the Santiago campaign and the Philippine insurrection. During the operations of the Jolo field forces against hostile Moros, November, 1911-January, 1912, he commanded the camp at Taglibi, Jolo, and Hearn's camp at Bud Dajo, receiving high commendation from the general commanding for his services. To all who came in contact with Colonel Hearn officially or socially he was ever the courteous, kindly gentleman; and he will always be remembered with the strongest feelings of friendship by those who knew him intimately. The regiment extends to his bereaved family its sincerest sympathy." The funeral took place at the Presidio, the arrangements being in charge of Col. Lea Febiger, 6th Inf., who was one of the honorary pallbearers, the others being Col. Walter L. Finley, 1st Cav., Lieut. Col. Chase W. Kennedy, 16th Inf., Majors William C. Bennett, 16th Inf., Matthias Crowley, 6th Inf., George D. Guyer, 16th Inf., and William R. Sample, A.G. Dept. A battalion of the 6th Infantry was the escort. A handsome floral emblem in the form of the regimental crest, appropriate colors, was sent as a tribute from the 3d Infantry. Chaplain Herbert S. Smith, 3d Inf., in speaking of the death of Lieutenant Colonel Hearn says: "He was a magnificent soldier, and his splendid work in the last Jolo campaign will long be remembered in the regiment."

Col. Samuel Forster Tappan, whose death in his eighty-second year occurred in Washington, D.C., Jan. 6, 1913, was one of the earliest pioneers to venture beyond the Mississippi, where the greater part of his life was spent. When twenty-three years of age he joined a party of emigrants and started for Kansas, where the next few years of his life he devoted to making Kansas a free state. He held many positions of honor in the state government of Kansas and in 1860 went to Colorado. There he was commissioned captain in the 1st Colorado Volunteers, and later was promoted to lieutenant colonel and then colonel. After the war he was made a member of the Peace Commission and spent many years in making treaties with the Indians. It was on this first expedition that Colonel Tappan met Henry M. Stanley, who afterward became known as the great African explorer. Mr. Tappan gave him a start and put him in touch with the great New York papers for which Mr. Tappan was correspondent at that time. He was also superintendent of the Nebraska Indian Industrial School for some years. He is survived by two sisters, Miss Annie S. Tappan, of Manchester, and Mrs. Mary T. Cossitt, of Lincoln, Ill.

Major Henry F. Kendall, U.S.A., retired, died at his home in North Portland, Ore., Jan. 16, 1913. He was born in France, June 18, 1855, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., June 14, 1878, and promoted in the Army an additional second lieutenant and assigned to the 3d Infantry. He was promoted second lieutenant June 28, 1878, and the following September was transferred to the 20th Infantry. He was transferred to the 8th Cavalry June 3, 1879, and reached the grade of major, 4th Cavalry, March 24, 1901, and was transferred to the 12th Cavalry the following April. He was retired for disability in the line of duty April 22, 1905. During his early service Major Kendall served on the frontier at different posts in Texas. During the war with Spain he was on recruiting duty and in 1899 went to Cuba. He went to the Philippines in 1904, where he was taken ill.

Mrs. A. B. Watson, mother of the wife of Lieut. Benjamin F. McClellan, 28th U.S. Inf., died Dec. 31, 1912, at Jackson, Miss., where the Lieutenant is now stationed on Militia detail.

Mr. Charles C. Soule, father of Lieut. C. C. Soule, jr., U.S.N., died at Brookline, Mass., Jan. 7, 1913.

Mr. G. F. Stockle, father of Major G. E. Stockle, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., died recently at Redondo Beach, Cal.

Mr. James G. Bennett, father of Lieut. Claire R. Bennett, U.S.A., died at Seattle, Wash., Dec. 26, 1912.

A. J. Finlayson, father of the late Capt. J. L. Finlayson, P.S., died suddenly at his home, Hamburg, Ala., Dec. 26, 1912.

Mrs. Florence Palmer Dimmick, wife of Brig. Gen. Eugene D. Dimmick, U.S.A., retired, died Jan. 15, 1913, at her apartment in the Cairo, Washington, D.C. She suffered a stroke of paralysis during the Spanish-American War, from which she never recovered.

Mrs. Mary Elize McMaster, widow of Dr. James McMaster, U.S.N., died at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 14, 1913.

Mr. Alfred Bennett Carr, father of Capt. Clarence A. Carr, U.S.N., died on Jan. 11, 1913, at Mosiortown, Crawford county, Pa., in his eighty-fourth year.

Miss Myrtle Schimelfenig, sister of Lieut. C. A. Schimelfenig, 18th Co., U.S. Coast Art., died at Mercy Hospital, Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 5, 1913.

Mrs. Anna S. Mershon, widow of Daniel S. Mershon and grandmother of Prof. D. M. Garrison, U.S.N., stationed at Annapolis, Md., and Samuel F. Garrison, a lawyer, of Bordentown, N.J., died at her home in Bordentown Jan. 14, 1913. She was ninety-four years old.

Carpenter H. G. Elkins, U.S.N., retired, who died at Kittery, Me., Jan. 6, 1913, was born in Massachusetts Aug. 31, 1874, and was appointed carpenter Jan. 10, 1900. He was retired Aug. 11, 1906, for disability incident to the Service.

Post Q.M. Sergt. Howard Irving, U.S.A., an employee in the Q.M. Corps at Manila, died of cerebral hemorrhage at his home in Manila Nov. 30, 1912. "Less than two years ago," writes a correspondent, "the deceased was retired from the Army, since which time he has been employed in the Quartermaster's Department. He has resided in Manila for more than seven years, his wife having been here about fifteen months, and it is said by those friends who knew him best he was a quiet, conservative man, of excellent habits, steady in his work and devoted to his family."

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Capt. Russell Langdon, U.S.A., is a guest of The Grafton, Washington, D.C.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. G. F. Patten, 13th U.S. Cav., at Fort Riley, Kas., Jan. 11.

A daughter was born to Civil Engr. and Mrs. Paul L. Reed on Jan. 12, 1913, at Washington, D.C.

Miss Helen Buchanan, daughter of Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., is visiting in Princeton, N.J.

Mrs. Kline and her daughter, Miss Kline, have returned to Washington and are at 1742 P street, N.W.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., will be in Washington for a few weeks. They are at the Brighton.

A son, Henry Howard Mitchell, was born to the wife of Capt. Burton J. Mitchell, late U.S.A., at Niagara Falls, N.Y., Jan. 11.

Lieut. R. E. Lee, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., now enjoying a leave, has been authorized to visit the Panama Canal while on leave.

A son, William Edgeworth, was born to the wife of Lieut. Louis R. Dougherty, Signal Corps, U.S.A., Jan. 10, 1913, at San Antonio, Texas.

Mrs. Charles Stanhope Cotton (senior), widow of the late Rear Admiral Cotton, U.S.N., will pass the winter at the Hotel Sorrento, Seattle, Wash.

Mrs. Katharine Heilner McDonald, widow of the late Lieut. Ray Straith McDonald, U.S.N., announces the birth of a son, Ray Straith, Jan. 11, 1913, at 80 Humphrey street, Swampscott, Mass.

Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Shepherd, U.S.A., of Fort Myer, entertained at a dinner on Jan. 11 in honor of their house guests, Miss Marie Tunstall and Miss Helen McCumber. Later they attended the hop.

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., will be the guest of Col. O. B. Bridgman, 1st Cav., N.G.N.Y.V., on the night of Friday, Jan. 24, at a review of the regiment in the armory at Madison avenue and Ninety-fourth street, New York city.

Lieut. James W. Riley, U.S.A., and Mrs. Riley left New York Jan. 13, 1913, for Bamberg, S.C. Lieutenant Riley's home. They will be there till Jan. 25, 1913. Lieutenant Riley sails on the February transport for the Philippine Islands.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, widow of former President Harrison, arrived in Washington, D.C., Jan. 11, from her home in Indianapolis, to make a short visit to her sister, Mrs. Parker, widow of Commander Parker, U.S.N., at the Westmoreland.

The address of Mrs. W. F. Blauvelt and Miss Natalie Blauvelt, wife and daughter of Lieut. Col. W. F. Blauvelt, 10th Inf., is in care of the Herald Bureau, 49 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, France, where they expect to remain until the middle of the coming summer.

Capt. and Mrs. John K. Winn leave for Miami, Fla., on Jan. 16 to spend the winter with their niece, Mrs. E. A. Waddell. They will return via Key West, where they expect to spend some time noting the changes that have taken place there; thence via Tampa, returning in May.

Col. and Mrs. Henry C. Davis have returned to Washington, after attending the wedding in New York of their son, Lieut. Henry C. Davis, jr., U.S.A., to Miss Winifred Burr. After the wedding Col. and Mrs. Davis visited Col. and Mrs. Townsley at West Point for several days.

Capt. William G. Doane, of Fort Lawton, has just returned from Omaha, Neb., where he was called by the death of his father, Judge George W. Doane. Captain Doane is on leave and will remain with his family at Fort Lawton until he joins his regiment at Honolulu in February.

Mrs. Theodore W. Richards entertained at luncheon, followed by auction bridge, at her home in Washington on Jan. 11. Her guests were Mrs. Philip Andrews, Mrs. William C. Braister, Mrs. Robert Kennedy, Mrs. Martin Trench, Mrs. Sheldon Evans and Mrs. W. L. Littlefield and Mrs. H. B. Wilson.

Friends will regret to learn of the recent illness and continued ill health of Mrs. Alexander E. Williams, wife of Captain Williams, 19th U.S. Inf., stationed at Fort Meade, S.D. Captain Williams will take Mrs. Williams south the last of January, where it is hoped the warm, sunny climate will bring new strength.

Major Lewis Merriam, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C., who has been quite ill for several months, has gone to California to spend the winter, and will not return until April. Mrs. Merriam and her son are at their apartment at the Cairo, where they will remain until the Major's return. Master Lewis Merriam is preparing for West Point. Mrs. William P. Goodwin is a guest of Mrs. Lewis Merriam. Her many friends are glad to welcome her back to Washington.

Mr. H. R. Davidson, who has been assistant to Mr. Holmes at the Brooklyn branch of the Navy Y.M.C.A., for the last six months, sailed on Jan. 2 aboard the U.S.S. Panther, for the Y.M.C.A. camp at Deer Point, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, where Y.M.C.A. work will be carried on while the fleet is there. With Mr. Herr, of the Norfolk branch, he will assist Mr. G. A. Reeder, of the Army and Navy Department of the International Y.M.C.A., in conducting this work.

On Dec. 18 last in Tokyo, Japan, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Burnett, of the American Embassy, entertained at a large informal reception at their beautiful Japanese villa in Sendagaya in honor of their mother, Mrs. Francis Hawks Cameron, who is their guest for the season. More than a hundred representatives of the Corps Diplomatique and Japanese Officials Society called during the receiving hours, and although the Japanese Court is in mourning a special compliment was implied the host and hostess by the personal attendance of members of the Imperial Household, and the gift of a magnificent floral decoration of orchids graced the tea table, which was presided over by Mrs. Lyman A. Cotten and Mrs. J. Kenneth Caldwell, of the American Embassy.

Miss Helen Rogers, sister of Capt. William L. Rogers, U.S.N., President of the Naval War College, and Mrs. Moulton K. Johnson, wife of Dr. Johnson, U.S.N., of the Naval Torpedo Station at Newport, R.I., received the guests at the dance given by the officers of the Narragansett Bay Naval Station at the Naval War College on Jan. 10. The chart room, where the dance was held, was elaborately decorated with bunting and flowers. A buffet supper was served. The committee in charge consisted of Lieut. Comdr. Harry K. Cagle, U.S.N., Paymr. Robert Chew, U.S.N., Surgeon Melhorn, U.S.N., of the Naval Hospital, Lieut. Charles K. Herick, U.S.N., Paymr. John W. Morse, U.S.N., and Lieut. W. S. Pye, U.S.N.

A daughter, Margaret Alden Hartigan, was born to the wife of Lieut. Charles C. Hartigan, Jan. 7, 1913.

Mrs. Pratt, wife of Comdr. William Veazie Pratt, U.S.N., has returned to Newport, R.I., from Boston.

Mrs. James Madison Doyle, wife of Ensign James Madison Doyle, U.S.N., will spend the next three months in London and Paris.

Mrs. Caperton, wife of Capt. William B. Caperton, U.S.N., and Miss Marguerite Caperton are recovering from an attack of gripe at their home at Newport, R.I.

Capt. Hugh Rodman, U.S.N., commanding the battleship Delaware, will go to Panama within the next few months for special duty in connection with the canal work.

Mrs. M. S. Jarvis, who has been ill at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore since October, is now at Atlantic City. Major Jarvis is with the 24th Infantry in the Philippines.

Pay Dir. Hiram E. Drury, U.S.N., retired, will start for Panama Jan. 18. His daughter, Mrs. Tomb, wife of Lieut. Comdr. James Harvey Tomb, U.S.N., will accompany him.

Miss Ruth Noyes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Noyes, will be married to P.A. Surg. Ralph Walker McDowell, U.S.N., on Feb. 17 in St. Thomas's Church, Washington, D.C.

Col. J. V. White, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., left Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Jan. 17, for the Valencia, St. Augustine, Fla., where he and his family will remain for a couple of months.

Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Booth have moved into their new home recently purchased at 1856 Ontario place, Lanier Heights, Washington, D.C., and hope to be settled comfortably and pleasantly therein by Feb. 1.

Mrs. Pauline S. Bloom and son, Edward, aged four, of Spokane, Wash., are visiting Major and Mrs. J. E. Bloom, U.S.A., retired, at their permanent home, 233 Seventy-second street, Brooklyn, N.Y., for the winter.

Capt. and Mrs. Brady Green Ruttencutter, of Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, were hosts at a beautifully appointed dinner Christmas night. The centerpiece on the table was a beautifully decorated small Christmas tree lighted with red candles. Covers were laid for eight.

Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., on duty in Washington, D.C., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of delivering a lecture on or about Jan. 24, 1913, on "Insular Fortifications" before the students of the Coast Artillery School.

Capt. and Mrs. Harlow were in Damascus on Dec. 17 after a visit to the ruins of Baalbek in the North of Syria. They left Jerusalem on Dec. 19 by way of the Sea of Galilee, Nazareth and Samaria. They spent Christmas in Bethlehem at the Church of the Nativity.

Miss Esther Cleveland and Miss Taft were given a reception on Jan. 13 at Washington, D.C., by the officers of the U.S.S. Mayflower. The Mayflower lies at the navy yard and was in gala array for the occasion. Souvenirs, such as buttons and flags, were given to the guests.

Mrs. Cartmell, wife of Lieut. N. M. Cartmell, 3d Cav., who will be remembered as Aneta La T. Collins, will, with her mother, Mrs. G. L. Collins, be in Washington for several weeks at 1715 Q street, N.W. After Mrs. Cartmell's departure Mrs. Collins will be at 1758 Q street, N.W.

Second Lieut. William D. Geary, 12th U.S. Cav., who has resigned his commission in the Army, to take effect on March 27, 1913, is a son of the late Major William D. Geary, U.S.A., and a grandson of the late Bvt. Major Gen. John W. Geary, U.S.V., at one time Governor of Pennsylvania, and also Governor of Kansas in 1856. Lieutenant Geary was graduated from West Point in 1907, and assigned as a second lieutenant to the 12th Cavalry. His last assignment to duty was at Fort Meade, S.D.

A gold dog collar with a lavalier pendant, worth \$1,000, was offered to a pawnbroker in New York city for \$35 on Jan. 7 by three negroes, a woman and two men. The pawnbroker called the police and the three negroes were arrested. Lieut. Raymond S. Keyes, U.S.N., identified the jewel on Jan. 9 as a family heirloom stolen from his home at the navy yard, Philadelphia, on Jan. 3, along with \$2,000 worth of other jewelry belonging to Mrs. Keyes. He also identified one of the men as a friend of Mrs. Keyes's maid. The three prisoners were held by Magistrate Krotel on a charge of grand larceny.

Capt. Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, received at the hands of Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., the discoverer of the North Pole, the gold medal of the National Geographic Society, at Washington, D.C., Jan. 11, while five hundred men and women guests at the New Willard Hotel cheered his exploit. The two men stood beneath the folds of the American and Norwegian flags. The presentation of this medal, being the highest award the society can bestow, came as the climax of two busy days for the Antarctic explorer. He was warmly praised by James Bryce, the British Ambassador; J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, and by the toastmaster, Civil Engineer Peary.

The second meeting of the five commissioners appointed by Governor Allen M. Fletcher, of Vermont, to carry out the provisions of the act to provide for the erection on the battlefield of Gettysburg of a monument to Major Gen. William Wells and the officers and men of the 1st Regiment of Vermont Cavalry, Civil War, was held in Burlington Jan. 6. There were present Representatives Barney Decker and John E. McClellan, Major Seymour H. Wood, George L. McBride, Capt. Henry O. Wheeler, Adjutant Gen. Lee S. Trilotton, treasurer of the commission, and Gen. T. S. Peck, secretary of the commission. A contract was closed with the Van Amringe Company, who have guaranteed to have the monument in position on the battlefield of Gettysburg by July 1, 1913, without fail.

Chaplain George D. Rice, U.S.A., the recreation officer at Fort Sheridan, Ill., announces a masquerade ball Jan. 25. Other attractions at the post are: Moving pictures, Fort Sheridan Theater, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 6:15 and 7:15 p.m., admission five cents; basketball after the pictures Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays, admission free; professional vaudeville, Fort Sheridan Theater, every Thursday at 8 p.m., admission 25, 35 and 50 cents; moving pictures, post hospital, for sick every Saturday at 7:45 p.m., admission free; illustrated lecture, Fort Sheridan guard house, for prisoners, every Thursday at 7:30 p.m.; Sunday services in the post chapel at 9 a.m.; post school, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, 6 to 7 p.m.; and dancing instruction, post gymnasium, every Tuesday at 9 p.m., Saturday at 7 p.m.

Brig. Gen. Harry R. Anderson, U.S.A., retired, of Washington, D.C., is among the recent arrivals at Miami, Fla.

A son, Merritt Wayne Patten, was born to the wife of Lieut. George F. Patten, 13th U.S. Cav., at Fort Riley, Kas., Jan. 11.

A daughter was born at Manila, P.I., Dec. 23, 1912, to Mrs. Gustav Henry Franke, née Mildred Dixon McKee, wife of Lieutenant Franke, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., retired, addressed the meeting of the Eastern Association of Foresters which met at the Country Club at Lakewood, N.J., on Monday of last week.

Miss Margaret Michie, daughter of Major Robert E. L. Michie, U.S.A., is the house guest of the Misses Aleshire, daughters of Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., in Washington, D.C.

Miss Sylvia Wilder, daughter of Col. Wilber E. Wilder, U.S.A., arrived in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 9, to spend a month with Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., and Mrs. Chester at their residence on K street.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Chief of Staff, was host at a stag luncheon in Washington, D.C., on Sunday, Jan. 12. His guests included the generals who are meeting in Washington and the members of the Military Committees in the House and Senate.

The informal hop at Fort Myer Jan. 14 resulted in a highly successful party. Mrs. Eltinge, wife of Captain Eltinge, U.S.A., received for the committee, and the hospitality of the garrison was in evidence at numerous dinners and suppers given before and after the dance.

Major William D. Connor, U.S.A., and Mrs. Connor entertained at a dinner of forty-eight covers at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., Jan. 11, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Ord Preston. Mrs. Preston was formerly Miss Caroline Murray, daughter of Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A.

Among the Americans presented at the court of Berlin, Germany, Jan. 16, were Rear Admiral and Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, U.S.N., Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, the Military Attaché, and his wife, and Lieut. Jonathan S. Dowell, jr., U.S.N., attaché, and Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr., U.S.N., attaché.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Parker at Schenectady, N.Y., Jan. 15, 1913. Mr. Parker is a brother of Lieut. Ralph Chandler Parker, U.S.N., and the newcomer is a grandson to Gen. Charles L. Davis, U.S.A., retired, and great grandson to the late Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler, U.S.N.

Capt. Francis Wilby, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wilby were hosts at a dance in the ballroom of the Officers' Club at the Washington Barracks, D.C., on Friday, Jan. 10. About 150 guests were present. The room was decorated with palms and flags, and a supper was served at midnight. The Engineer band furnished the music.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Stimson were hosts at a dinner of twenty-two covers in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 11. The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer, the Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy and Mrs. Gibbons, Miss Marion Oliver and Col. John Biddle, U.S.A., were among the guests.

Mrs. Sheldon Evans was hostess on Jan. 16 at a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Chester Wells, wife of Commander Wells, who have recently come to Washington. The guests were Mrs. Carl Vogelgesang, Mrs. Frank Pleadwell, Mrs. George Cooper, Mrs. Thomas Craven, Mrs. Austin Kautz, Mrs. Martin French, Miss Mary Adams and Mrs. William Littlefield.

Mrs. Willard, wife of Comdr. Arthur L. Willard, U.S.N.; Mrs. Sprattling, wife of Dr. L. W. Sprattling, U.S.N.; and Mrs. Sharpe, wife of Lieut. Alexander Sharpe, U.S.N., received the guests at the dance given at the Washington Navy Yard on Jan. 11. The hop committee consists of Commander Willard, Dr. Sprattling, Dr. Gatewood, Lieutenant Commander Wells, Lieutenant Commander Thelen and Paymaster Merriam.

Capt. F. M. Bennett, U.S.N., who has been ordered to report as captain of the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., arrived at the station Jan. 10 and looked over the yard preparatory to taking up his duties. Captain Bennett succeeds Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Standley, who, in addition to handling the large amount of work necessary as the commandant's aid, has been discharging the duties of captain of the yard since the retirement of Capt. O. W. Koester last June. Captain Bennett assumed his new duties on Jan. 15.

The monthly meeting of the Boston Chapter, S.A.R., was held at Young's Hotel, Boston, Mass., Jan. 11. Lieut. Col. John S. Barrows, I.G. Dept., M.V.M., read a paper on the British occupation of New York Harbor, the Battle of Long Island and the American retreat. Following this there was a general discussion on the way in which patriotic societies may assist the Militia in its work. Among those who spoke were Lieutenant Colonel Barrows, Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A.; Capt. Charles B. Appleton and E. J. Cox. The speakers concurred in the opinion that members of patriotic societies should hold it a special duty to get their young men employees and acquaintances to join the Militia.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Society of American Wars was held in the Holland House, New York city, Jan. 11, 1913, with Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss, 22d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., the commander, presiding. The following officers were elected: Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss, commander; Capt. Francis M. Gibson, U.S.A., senior vice-commander; Lieut. Rufus E. Shirley, junior vice-commander; Dr. Henry Sibley Colding, recorder; Col. H. S. Sternberger, N.G.N.Y., treasurer; Capt. Frederic C. Ringer, N.G.N.Y., registrar; Richard H. Green, genealogist; George Abbot Stevens, historian; Col. Edward S. Fowler, chancellor, and the Rev. Dr. W. S. Hubbell, chaplain. Among those at the speakers' table were Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y.; Col. L. M. Maus, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. E. W. Lucas, N. B. Thurston and J. J. Byrne, N.G.N.Y.

"A detachment of 'regimental scouts' is being organized in the 10th U.S. Cavalry," says the Burlington Free Press and Times, "and their efficiency is to be entrusted to Lieutenant Mayo. It will be remembered that Lieutenant Mayo, 10th Cav., was especially commended in orders from the headquarters of the regiment and by the commanding general of the Blue Division for service during the Connecticut maneuver campaign. The 10th Cavalry Polo Association has perfected an organization under new management. Its president is Colonel Gresham and Lieutenant Adair is the secretary. Several new officers promise to add material that will give the regiment a strong team. Major and Mrs. Evans gave a dance to the officers and ladies of the garrison. The decorations were oriental throughout. The 'polo' wall and floor mats, so highly developed by the Moros, were the principal decorations."

Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., and Mrs. Evans are registered at the New Willard, in Washington, D.C.

A daughter, Carol Cabell Sanford Ducey, was born to Ensign David F. Ducey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ducey at Charleston, S.C., Jan. 14.

Mrs. Church, wife of Lieut. Albert T. Church, U.S.N., is the house guest of Miss Hemphill, daughter of Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, U.S.N., in Washington, D.C.

Capt. J. C. McArthur, 10th U.S. Inf., has taken a house at No. 182 Drake avenue, New Rochelle, N.Y., where Mrs. McArthur and the children will reside during his absence at Panama.

Mrs. Thomas H. Barry, wife of Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., will be the honor guest at a luncheon at Sherry's, New York, on Jan. 25, given by Mrs. William C. Rafferty, wife of Colonel Rafferty, of Governors Island.

Major Gen. George L. Gillespie, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gillespie were dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 14. Among their guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. McGowan, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Gheen and Col. and Mrs. Judson.

The Riding and Hunt Club of Washington, D.C., gave an exhibition in the riding hall of the club on Friday evening, Jan. 17, in which Troop C, 15th Cavalry, took part. The Fort Myer band furnished the music. Many members of the Army set participated in the jumping exhibition.

Mrs. Richard C. Burleson, wife of Lieutenant Burleson, Art. Corps, U.S.A., will act as marshal of the troops in the woman's suffrage parade which will take place in Washington, D.C., on March 3, the day before inauguration. Mrs. Harvey Wiley, who will also take a prominent part, is the daughter of the late General Kelton.

Mrs. David J. Rumbough will visit her son, Lieut. Stanley M. Rumbough, 15th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Rumbough at their quarters at West Point, N.Y., going from Washington, D.C. Lieutenant Rumbough is one of the instructors at the Military Academy, and the eldest son of the late Col. David J. Rumbough, 1st Field Art.

The marriage of Miss Helen Miller Gould to Mr. Finley J. Shepard is to be quietly celebrated on Wednesday noon, Jan. 22, at Lyndhurst, Miss Gould's country place at Tarrytown, N.Y. The Rev. Dr. Daniel D. Russell, of the Presbyterian Church at Irvington, which Miss Gould attends when she is staying at Lyndhurst, is to perform the ceremony.

The marriage of Miss Ruth Noyes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Noyes, of Washington, D.C., and P.A. Surg. Ralph W. McDowell, U.S.N., will take place at St. Thomas's Church, Washington, D.C., on Monday, Feb. 17. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents. Dr. McDowell is stationed at Annapolis, Md., to which post he will take his bride after their wedding trip.

Lieut. Col. I. N. Lewis, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., will sail for Europe on Jan. 21. He is on leave awaiting his application for retirement after thirty years' service. He is now the senior ranking officer of his grade in the Coast Artillery. Colonel Lewis is the inventor of the range finder which bears his name. He is also the inventor of an automatic machine gun which can be fired from an aeroplane. It has been decided to establish a European company for the manufacture of the gun, it is reported.

Capt. E. E. Hayden, U.S.N., who has assumed command of the naval station at Key West, Fla., arrived on the Mallory S.S. Comal Jan. 8, accompanied by Mrs. Hayden. On the same steamer were Miss Rosalia Navarro, of Key West, and her guest, Miss Sally Pearce, of Warsaw, N.C., sister of Lieut. Dudley Pearce, now stationed at Key West Barracks. Miss Navarro, niece of Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Brinton, has been their guest for several months at Fort Hancock, N.J., where she made many friends. Mrs. Howe, wife of Lieut. Alfred G. Howe, U.S.N., with her daughter, Hilda Haywood, is spending the winter with her mother, Mrs. Gregory. Lieut. and Mrs. Kessler with their daughter are also new arrivals at the naval station.

The medical officers of the Army on duty in and around Washington celebrated the reappointment of Surg. Gen. George H. Torney by a very delightful banquet at the Army and Navy Club on the evening of Jan. 14. The entire affair was a very flattering tribute to the Surgeon General from the officers who have served under him. Col. L. A. La Garde acted as toastmaster, adding much to the pleasures of the occasion by his happy introductions to those who responded to the toasts. Among the speakers were Col. W. D. Crosby, Charles Richard, H. P. Birmingham; Lieut. Col. W. D. McCaw, J. R. Kean, C. M. Grandy, F. A. Winter; Majors C. R. Darnall, Charles Lynch, D. F. Duval, J. H. Allen, M. A. Delaney; Capt. Charles F. Craig and Lieut. F. M. Chilton.

Mr. Daniel Chester French, the sculptor, is working on a model for the memorial fountain for the late Major Archibald W. Butt, U.S.A., and Frank D. Millet, the painter, who lost their lives when the Titanic foundered. The fountain will be placed in the park outside the White House grounds. Mr. Thomas Hastings, the architect, and Mr. French have donated their services, and the actual cost of materials and labor in erecting the memorial will be paid from a fund subscribed by intimate friends of Major Butt and Mr. Millet. The committee in charge of the memorial is headed by President Taft. The fountain will consist of a basin about eight feet in diameter, from the center of which will arise a shaft. One side will contain in bas-relief a figure representing Art, personified by a woman with rhythmic, flowing drapery. The opposite side will have an armed figure representing Chivalry, having especial reference to Major Butt's aid to the women and children on board the Titanic, as told by the survivors. The other two sides will be occupied by inscriptions concerning the lives of Major Butt and Mr. Millet.

Capt. James B. Hutchinson, Phil. Scouts, has been highly praised for his splendid work on the Island of Cebu, P.I., during the typhoon of Oct. 15, 1912, which caused a loss of 402 lives, and property loss estimated at from two to five million pesos. With the aid of Captain Denison, commanding the survey steamer Pathfinder, who also comes in for high praise, Captain Hutchinson, acting under the impulse, ordered his command to aid the victims. Fully 2,000 refugees were housed and fed in Warwick Barracks for several days; the only authority for such being Captain Hutchinson's determination to rescue people from death and starvation by taking the initiative. Captain Hutchinson on Oct. 19 received a telegram from Major Gen. J. F. Bell, commanding the Philippines Division, U.S.A., which said: "Your telegram Oct. 17 received. I commend highly your action in rendering assistance to civil authorities.

Wire requisitions for necessary supplies and materials to make up loss." Acting Governor N. W. Gilbert, in a letter to General Bell, said: "I should appreciate it if you would express the thanks of the government particularly to Capt. James B. Hutchinson, commanding Warwick Barracks, Cebu, for his full and earnest co-operation." The crew of the Pathfinder volunteered to a man to go to the rescue of the smaller ships in the harbor.

The Pilgrims of the United States gave an enjoyable luncheon at the Plaza Hotel, New York city, Jan. 14, in honor of Capt. Clement Greatorex, commander of His Majesty's cruiser Natal, and other officers of that vessel. The Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes waved together in the dining hall. Some 200 diners were present, and Joseph H. Choate, president of the Pilgrims, was toastmaster. After commenting gracefully upon the honors accorded Ambassador Reid and his family by the British people, and especially the courteous bearing of the officers and men of the Natal, Mr. Choate introduced Capt. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., commandant of the New York Navy Yard, who on behalf of American Navy officers proposed the toast: "The British navy and His Majesty's ship Natal. May the wind blow fair and speed the ship to her own home and her own country." Captain Gleaves spoke of the present close friendship between the men of the British and American navies. Captain Greatorex responded with a toast to the U.S. Army. "Of all the excellent fellows whom I have met in the U.S. Navy," he said, "and I have made many friends, I know they all have brothers in the U.S. Army." The commander of the Natal explained his brevity of speech by saying that he belonged to the "silent navy." Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th N.Y., proposed the toast to the Army, which was responded to by Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Col. William A. Mann, U.S.A., and Chauncey M. Depew followed with brief speeches, partly in humorous vein. An unusually large number of officers were present, among them being Capt. J. J. Knapp, U.S.N.; Gen. Charles F. Roe, N.G.N.Y.; Sir Ernest Shackleton, C.V.O., Col. W. A. Simpson, U.S.A., Paymr. H. L. Beach, U.S.N., Col. John B. Bellinger, U.S.A., Lieut. Comdr. William F. Bricker, U.S.N., Engr. Lieut. W. Briggs, R.N., Major Frank Coe, U.S.A., Sub. Lieut. I. B. Colvin, R.N., Col. Samuel W. Dunning, U.S.A., Lieuts. R. Eliot, Q. D. Fields, S. Hall and G. B. Harrison, R.N., Capt. C. Hazen, R.M.L.I., Major Gordon G. Heiner, U.S.A., Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, U.S.N., Rear Admiral George E. Ide, U.S.N., Engr. Lieut. F. B. Jaques, R.N., Chaplain F. McQuade, R.N., Lieut. J. B. Murray, R.N., Lewis Nixon, Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., Capt. Hugh Rodman, U.S.N., Major Louis Livingston Seaman, U.S.V., Staff Paymr. A. E. Tabuteau, R.N., Gen. Thomas L. Watson, Conn., and Capt. John E. Woodward, U.S.N. Sitting in the gallery was Mrs. Robley D. Evans, widow of Rear Admiral Evans, and her daughter.

ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

There will be no transport from Manila during the month of January. The Thomas has been held at Manila for repairs, and it is not thought that she will be ready to sail for two or three weeks. The Logan, which is now on its way to Manila, will take the place of the Thomas, returning as soon as she is loaded. The Thomas will follow the Logan immediately, and as a result there will be two transports out of Manila during the month of February.

The following is the assignment list of passengers sailing via U.S.A.T. Sheridan, Jan. 6, destined Honolulu, H.T.:

First class—Col. W. D. Beach, 4th Cav., wife and mother; Lieut. Col. J. G. Galbraith, 4th Cav.; Major L. Hardeman, 4th Cav., wife, daughter and Mrs. Cockrill; Major E. B. Gose, 25th Inf., wife and son; Capt. L. C. Scherer, 4th Cav.; Capt. J. O'Shea, 4th Cav., wife, five children and governess; Capt. S. P. Lyon, 25th Inf., wife and two children; Capt. J. S. Fair, 4th Cav., wife and three children; Capt. S. Coleman, 4th Cav.; Capt. Norris Stayton, 10th Co., C.A.C., wife and son; Capt. C. L. Willard, 25th Inf., wife and two sons; Capt. G. A. Taylor, 68th Co., C.A.C., and wife; Capt. J. E. Fehché, 4th Cav.; Capt. C. Briand, 4th Cav., wife and three children; Capt. C. Jones, 75th Co., C.A.C.; Capt. G. N. Kimball, 4th Cav., wife and child; 1st Lieut. J. C. Richter, 4th Cav.; Lieut. J. E. Stejda, 4th Cav.; Lieut. W. B. Renzenhausen, 4th Cav., and wife; Lieut. J. A. Higgins, 25th Inf.; Lieut. W. C. Gardenhire, 4th Cav., wife and son; Lieut. S. C. Megill, 4th Cav., wife and two children; Lieut. L. W. Prunty, 4th Cav., wife and two children; Lieut. W. S. Martin, 4th Cav., wife and two children; Lieut. C. W. Neal, 1st F.A.; Lieut. S. W. Cook, 4th Cav., wife and daughter; Lieut. C. H. Rich, 25th Inf., and wife; Lieut. R. C. McDonald, Med. Corps; Lieuts. O. N. Tyler and A. M. Milton, 4th Cav.; Lieut. R. P. Harbold, 25th Inf.; Lieut. E. L. Kelly, 75th Co., C.A.C.; Lieut. R. L. Tilton, 68th Co., C.A.C.; Lieut. C. K. Lyman, 4th Cav., and wife; Lieut. V. E. Clark, 68th Co., C.A.C.; 2d Lieut. R. M. Cheney, 4th Cav., wife, daughter and Miss Gilbert; Lieut. G. R. Harrison, 25th Inf., wife and daughter; Lieut. H. W. Hall, 4th Cav.; Lieut. E. G. Cullum, 4th Cav., and wife; Lieut. R. S. Donaldson, 4th Cav., wife and daughter; Lieut. O. H. Saunders, 25th Inf.; Lieut. P. J. Kieffer, 4th Cav., wife and Miss Brett; Lieut. H. H. C. Richards, 4th Cav.; Lieut. C. R. Baxter, 68th Co., C.A.C.; Lieut. A. L. P. Johnson, 4th Cav., and wife; Lieut. A. G. Rudd, 4th Cav.; Lieut. E. J. O'Hara, 10th Co., C.A.C.; Lieut. H. E. Ellis, 75th Co., C.A.C., and wife; Lieut. H. A. Flint, 4th Cav., and wife; Lieuts. W. Nalle and W. E. Dorman, 4th Cav.; Vetn. A. L. Mason, 4th Cav., mother and sister; George W. Armitage, C.E., Q.M. Corps, wife and son.

Among the second class passengers were the following of 4th Cavalry: G. W. Moffitt, regt. sergt. major, wife and three children; J. R. Malsbury, regt. Q.M. sergt., and wife; F. J. Donohoe, regt. coms., sergt.; I. A. Correll, regt. squadron major, and wife; J. Alexander and C. Stream, color sergts.; M. A. Quinto, chief musician, wife and three children; A. G. Fredin, principal musician, and wife; L. S. Burgess, chief trumpeter, wife and two children; Mrs. Helen McBrien, wife of sergeant, band; Mrs. C. L. Quinn, family of corporal, and three children; Mrs. L. A. Price, wife of corporal; H. Mathews, 1st sergt., wife and son; W. Walters, 1st sergt., and wife; Mrs. Lula Messenger, Mrs. Elsa Phillips, Mrs. G. H. German, wives of sergeants; Mrs. H. Thatcher, wife of sergeant, and daughter; Mrs. Underdown, wife of saddler, and son; Mrs. E. F. Hanum, wife of sergeant; J. J. Walsh, G. Bowers, C. Hailpharn, T. O'Connell, G. Christ, T. W. White, C. W. Latimer, J.

Fernandez, F. Bollman, F. G. Thommen, 1st sergts. Also L. Deckert, 1st sergt., 75th Co., C.A.C.; William L. Mayne, 1st sergt., 10th Co., C.A.C.; Broadus, batln. sergt. major, Heard, Turner, Osborne, Fox, 1st sergts., all 25th Inf.; Double, sergt., Troop L, 4th Cav., wife and two children; Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Dotson, Mrs. Weil, Mrs. Wright, wives of enlisted men, 25th Inf.; Mrs. Broadus, wife of batln. sergt. major, 25th Inf., and two children.

In troops class—25th Infantry, Co. I, 61; Co. K, 63; Co. L, 59; Co. M, 65; total, 248; 4th Cavalry, Troops A to M, each 57; M.G.P., 23; band, 36; recruits, 4th Cav., 248; total, 991; C.A.C., 10th Co., 101; 68th Co., 99; 75th Co., 103; total, 303; Hospital Corps, 3.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Capt. R. J. Reaney, 2d Cav., incurred a bill for telephone service while Q.M. of a column marching from Des Moines to Omaha in September and October, 1909. In this case the Comptroller decides as follows: "The Auditor disallowed the voucher because claimant failed to give dates on which the phone was used and the rates. The officer was ordered to the Philippines meanwhile, but he did make an earnest effort to comply with the Auditor's request. The correspondence in the case shows that the appellant was unable to furnish the detailed statement of toll calls for the reason that the Iowa Telephone Company did not retain copies of such statements more than a year after billing. In view of all the circumstances surrounding the case, and the further fact that the officer made a diligent effort to comply with the requests of the Auditor, upon revision the action of the Auditor is reversed and a certificate of differences will issue for \$16.10, the amount paid for said service."

Following is the decision in the case of Lieut. William W. Rose, C.A.C. The facts sufficiently appear from the Comptroller's statement:

"I do not think the mere change of ultimate destination while the officer was on leave of absence affected his right to mileage under his original orders. The order changing the ultimate destination related back to the first order, and the officer having actually performed the journey from the Philippine Islands to Fort Howard, is entitled to mileage between such places.

"I do not regard this case as falling within the operation of the Act of June 12, 1906, relative to change of station while on leave of absence. That provision has reference, I think, to the case of an officer on leave of absence from a station to which he is bound to return on the expiration of his leave, who at the time of going on leave is not under orders to change station, but who during the progress of the leave receives orders to proceed to and take station at some other place at the expiration of his leave. In such case the law of June 12, 1906, gives the officer mileage from the place where he receives the order to the new station, provided the distance is not greater than from the old to the new station, or if the distance is greater the officer is then entitled to mileage for a distance equal to the distance from the old to the new station.

"In the present case Lieutenant Rose while on his leave of absence stood relieved from duty at his station in the Philippine Islands. He had not yet joined the new station to which he was ordered. Such place was merely in prospective. He did not gain a station there until he reported for duty. While on his leave of absence he was in the position of an officer without an actual station, but merely one in prospective.

"Upon the facts appearing, I am of opinion that Lieutenant Rose is entitled to such mileage and actual expenses as the law gives for travel from Fort Mills, P.I., to Fort Howard, Md., by the shortest usually traveled route; and in determining the actual expenses to be paid across the Pacific, the amount generally paid by officers for subsistence on transport at or about the time officer was relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, and who would have made the journey except for the permission to delay and travel via Europe, may be accepted as the amount due for such part of the journey.

"The decisions of this office of Feb. 3, 1908 (44 MS. Comp. Dec., 658), of Feb. 27, 1908 (44 id., 1137), and June 16, 1911 (57 id., 1356), have not been overlooked, but it is observed that those decisions were made upon the particular facts appearing therein. In so far, however, as said decisions conflict with the views herein expressed, they are overruled."

"Campbell's Wells, New Mexico, is sixteen miles southeast of Alamo Hueco Ranch," writes a correspondent there. "Troop G, 13th Cavalry, with Captain Boniface and Lieutenant Hunter, is stationed at the latter ranch, having one of its border outposts of one sergeant and ten men located at Campbell's Wells. The wells are out in the middle of the desert, surrounded by mesquite, giant cactus, soap weed and sand. The 'wells' themselves consist of a shack, a windmill, a dirt tank of water and a couple of corals. The Old Hachet Mountains border the desert, some six miles away. The country is the home of the prairie chicken, the coyote, the mountain lion, the cavalryman, the cowboy and the man who has gotten tired of 'little old Broadway.' But when you wake up in the morning and step outside to wash up you just can't help throwing out your chest to breathe such wonderful air, and the impulse to 'cavort around' like a boy, shout and saddle up for the day's patrolling makes us glad to be alive." Our correspondent adds a poetic description of the Christmas menu at Campbell's Wells, which appears to have been eminently satisfactory.

Christmas and New Year's were both celebrated in royal style on the U.S.S. Kearsarge, Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock at Philadelphia, Pa., when the crew gave a dance each afternoon, after they and their friends had finished a royal dinner. The chief decoration of the table was a sixty-five-pound fruit cake, modeled after the ship herself, with turrets, guns and masts complete. On Christmas Day the officers and their families were the guests of the crew for the dinner. Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock, U.S.N., has been ordered to command the scout cruiser Salem during the tests of apparatus for extensive radio-service.

The New York Curb of January 4 states that the blow dealt to the Sterling Debenture Company a week before, when nine of the officers, trustees and former officers were arrested, apparently has had no deterring effect on Telepost. The names of Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Gen. A. R. Buffington, U.S.A., Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee and the others are still on the letter-heads of Telepost. Undaunted by the action taken by

the Government against the Sterling Debenture Company, Telepost is again sending out a flood of literature through the country.

Dr. John Murdock Pratt, of Elmira, N.Y., who successfully passed the preliminary examination for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army in December, has been assigned to active duty at Fort Ethan Allen. Dr. Wilson Carlisle von Kessler, of Philadelphia, Pa., who passed the examination at the same time, will not report for duty until the opening of the next term of the Army Medical School.

The annual meeting of the Artillery Branch of the Army Relief Society will be held at the residence of Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, 2 West Fifty-third street, New York city, on Wednesday, Jan. 22, at eleven o'clock. All members are cordially invited to be present.

Cadet Elmer E. Adler, U.S.M.A., who left the reservation without leave, in order to get married, against the rules of the Academy, voluntarily returned to West Point Jan. 14 to face charges.

THE ARMY.

S.O., JAN. 16, 1913, WAR DEPT.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Hugh M. Kelly, 26th Inf., extended ten days.

Capt. Louis J. Van Schaick, 14th Inf., now in Washington on leave, will report at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment.

Major Robert D. Walsh, 11th Cav., transferred to the 8th Cavalry, May 1. He will sail May 5, 1913, for Manila, P.I. Col. Samuel W. Miller, Inf., from the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to Fort Sill, Okla., to take charge of the School for Small-arms Fire to be established at that point.

Capt. Timothy M. Coughlin, 1st Cav.; detailed for service in the Quartermaster Corps.

Leave for two months, upon his arrival in the United States, granted Capt. Fred R. Brown, 9th Inf.

The following officers relieved duty at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty at the School for Small-arms Fire to be established at that post: Capt. William R. Smedberg, jr., 14th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Walter C. Short, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert Sears, 1st Inf. Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps, to Washington, Feb. 10, 1913, to the Chief of Staff for duty.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Santiago, Manila, Dec. 5, 1912. Detail: Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 13th Inf., Lloyd S. McCormick, Cav.; Lieut. Col. William A. Glassford, S.C., Daniel H. Boughton, 8th Cav., Merritt W. Ireland, M.C., Henry A. Shaw, M.C.; Majors Alexander M. Davis, Q.M.C. (commissary), Paul F. Straub, M.C., Percy M. Ashburn, M.C., William M. Roberts, M.C., James W. Van Dusen, M.C., Dwight E. Aultman, 1st F.A., Francis H. Beach, 7th Cav.; Capt. Percy W. Arnold, 7th Cav., J.A. (Nov. 26, Phil. Div.)

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Jan. 11, 1913.

Reappointment in the Army.

Brig. Gen. George H. Torney, Surgeon General, to be Surgeon General with the rank of brigadier general for the period of four years beginning Jan. 14, 1913, from Jan. 14, 1909. His present appointment will expire Jan. 13, 1913.

Appointments in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Harold Aron Strauss, ensign, U.S.N., to be second lieutenant, C.A.C., from Jan. 2, 1913.

Infantry Arm.

Robert H. Peck, late captain, 24th Inf., to be captain of Infantry from Jan. 8, 1913.

Chaplain.

Rev. Alva Jennings Brasted, of Iowa, to be chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant from Jan. 3, 1913, vice Chaplain Albert J. Bader, 9th Inf., resigned Sept. 16, 1912.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants from Dec. 28, 1912: Walter M. Brickner, N.Y.; Charles Gilchrist Darling, Ill.; Carl Braden Davis, Ill.; Edward Tyler Edgerly, Iowa; Thomas Alfred Fletcher, Ohio; Fielding Hudson Garrison, D.C.; Leander Johnson Graves, Ala.; Edwin Richard Hodge, D.C.; William Byrd Hunter, W. Va.; Ernest Edward Irons, Ill.; Isaac Dee Kelley, jr., Mo.; Orson Pope Kingsley, Wyo.; George Earl Osborn, Colo.; Frank Ellis Pierce, Ill.; Louis Livingston Seaman, N.Y.; James Cyrus Tucker, Neb., and Russell Morse Wilder, Ill.

To be first lieutenant from Dec. 30, 1912: Wilson Carlisle von Kessler, of Pennsylvania.

Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Augustus P. Bloksom, 6th Cav., to be colonel from Jan. 1, 1913. (Under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved March 3, 1911, for advancement in grade in accordance with the rank he would have been entitled to hold had promotion been lineal throughout his arm since the date of his entry into the arm to which he permanently belongs.)

Field Artillery Arm.

Lieut. Col. Samuel D. Sturgis, 3d Field Art., to be colonel from Dec. 27, 1912, vice Col. David J. Rumbough, 1st Field Art., who died Dec. 26, 1912.

Major Edward F. McGlachlin, jr., 2d Field Art., to be lieutenant colonel from Dec. 27, 1912, vice Sturgis, promoted. Capt. Willard D. Newbill, 3d Field Art., to be major Dec. 27, 1912, vice McGlachlin, jr., promoted.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Second Lieut. Cary R. Wilson, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant Dec. 15, 1912, vice 1st Lieut. Walter E. Donahue, resigned Dec. 14, 1912.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 14, 1913.

Appointment in the Army.

Signal Corps.

Col. George P. Scriven, Signal Corps, to be Chief Signal Officer, with the rank of brigadier general, for the period of four years beginning Feb. 14, 1913, vice Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer, to be retired Feb. 13, 1913, by operation of law.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 11, 1913.

Promotions in the Army.

Quartermaster Corps.

Brig. Gen. James B. Aleshire, Q.M. General, to be Chief of the Quartermaster Corps, with the rank of major general.

Surgeon General.

George H. Torney to be Surgeon General with the rank of brigadier general.

Withdrawal.

Executive nomination withdrawn Jan. 11, 1913.

Russell Brown Patterson, of New Hampshire, for appointment as second lieutenant in the Infantry arm.

Nomination confirmed by the Senate Jan. 14, 1913.

Appointment in the Army.

General Officer.

Brig. Gen. William Wallace Witherspoon to be major general.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

CHANGES 17, DEC. 18, 1912, WAR DEPARTMENT. Par. 157, Army Regulations, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

157. An enlisted man entitled to the travel allowances provided by the Act of Congress approved Aug. 24, 1912, whose term of enlistment would expire while he is stationed at a place

at which there is no available officer provided with funds to pay commutation of rations or two cents per mile, and who has not signified his intention to re-enlist immediately, will be sent for discharge, sufficiently in advance of the expiration of his term of enlistment, to a place where there is stationed an officer provided with funds to adjust his travel allowances. The cost of transportation and subsistence in such cases will be a proper charge against public funds, and the discharge of the enlisted man will be accomplished after he reaches the place where his travel allowances can be paid.

CHANGES 18, DEC. 30, 1912, WAR DEPARTMENT.

These involve changes in Pars. 105, 106, 161, 241, 280, 488, 857, 858, 866, 870, 872, 878 and 1390 of the Army Regulations.

G.O. 55, DEC. 23, 1912, WAR DEPT.

By direction of the President, that part of the sentence of a general court-martial which imposed a reduction of fifty files in lineal rank in the case of Capt. John E. Hunt, 25th Inf., published in G.O. 23, War D., Feb. 10, 1910, is remitted.

By order of the Secretary of War: LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 13, DEC. 27, 1912, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

In compliance with instructions of the Secretary of War, this date, 1st Lieut. Edward G. McLeave, 25th Inf., aide-de-camp, is relieved from duty as aide-de-camp to the commanding general, to take effect Jan. 26, 1913, and will then proceed to join his company.

By command of Brigadier General Maus: A. S. FLEMING, Adjutant General.

G.O. 14, DEC. 28, 1912, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Under the provisions of Par. 195, Army Regulations, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Columbia.

R. H. WILSON, Colonel, 14th Inf.

G.O. 1, JAN. 3, 1913, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Under provisions of Par. 195, Army Regulations, and in compliance with telegraphic instructions from the War Department of Dec. 27, 1912, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the department during the temporary absence of Brig. Gen. E. Z. Steever.

C. A. P. HATFIELD, Colonel, 13th Cavalry. (General Orders, No. 60, is the last of the series of 1912.)

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga about Dec. 4, 1912, to inspect garrison. (Dec. 3, D. Luzon.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF GEN. STAFF.

Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, G.S., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of delivering a lecture on or about Jan. 24, 1913, on "Insular Fortifications" before the students of the Coast Artillery School. (Jan. 9, War D.)

Major Frank E. Harris, G.S., due to arrive in this division on Sherman about Dec. 1, 1912, is assigned to duty in the Military Information Division, these headquarters, with station in Manila. (Nov. 27, Phil. Div.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, CHIEF OF CORPS.

The leave granted Major George E. Stockle, Q.M.C., is extended twenty days. (Dec. 31, W. Div.)

Capt. George F. Connelly, Q.M.C., addition to other duties is assigned as "officer in charge" of Field Bakery No. 3, Presidio of San Francisco, vice Capt. William M. Connell, 5th Cav., hereby relieved that duty. (Dec. 12, W. Div.)

Q.M. Sergt. Hans August Madsen, Q.M.C., upon completion of temporary duty Philadelphia, to Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. James C. Norris, Q.M.C., now at Cincinnati, having signified desire to relinquish unexpired portion of furlough, report about Jan. 15, 1913, Fort Thomas, Ky., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. William J. Tobin, Q.M.C. Sergeant Tobin upon relief will be sent to his proper station in New York city. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William E. Hill, Q.M.C. (appointed Jan. 4, 1913, from sergeant, Co. B, 18th Inf.), now at Fort Bliss, Texas, will be sent to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty to take the course of instruction at the School for Bakers and Cooks, that post. (Jan. 10, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. James M. Grey, Q.M.C., now at 40 Central avenue, East Orange, N.J., on or before expiration of furlough will report to the C.O., Fort Jay, N.Y., who will send him to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (Jan. 13, War D.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Major William J. L. Lyster, M.C. (Jan. 10, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Nels J. Thorud, Q.M.C., upon completion of his three years' tour of duty in the Philippines, will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Chauncey W. Wade, Q.M.C., Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent on the transport to leave Feb. 5, 1913, to Schofield Barracks, H.T., for duty. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Richard J. Gurvine, Q.M.C., Washington Barracks, D.C., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Cyrus W. Haney, Q.M.C., upon completion of his course of instruction at the School for Bakers and Cooks, Washington Barracks, D.C., about Jan. 15, 1913, will be assigned to duty at that post. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Par. 8, S.O. 2, War D., Jan. 3, 1913, relating to Q.M. Sergts. Cyrus W. Haney and William J. Walker, Q.M.C., is revoked. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Lewis B. Willis, Q.M.C. (appointed Jan. 8, 1913, from commissary sergeant, 26th Inf.), now at Fort Wayne, Mich., will be sent to Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Panama, for duty. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. William D. Smith, now at Camp McGrath, Batangas, to Iloilo, Panay, reporting Fort San Pedro for duty and relieving Post Coms. Sergt. Oscar J. Goldsmith, who will then be sent to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Nov. 26, Phil. Div.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

First Lieut. Neal N. Wood, M.C., relieved duty Presidio of San Francisco; to Fort Apache, Ariz., for duty. (Jan. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. John W. Meehan, M.C., relieved duty Fort Slocum, N.Y.; to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 11, War D.)

The following officers are relieved duty in Philippines Division, about May 15, 1913, and will proceed to the United States, and report by telegraph to The A.G. of the Army for orders: Capt. Ernest G. Bingham, Haywood S. Hansell, Orville G. Brown, Craig R. Snyder, Corydon G. Snow, William F. Banta, all M.C.; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Stearns, M.R.C.; 1st Lieut. Robert H. Mills, D.S. (Jan. 11, War D.)

The C.O., Presidio of Monterey, will send a medical officer to San Ysidro, Cal., for temporary duty with troops encamped at that place, relieving 1st Lieut. Robert C. McDonald, M.C., who will return to his station, Fort Baker. (Dec. 18, W. Div.)

Leave for one month, to apply for an extension of one month, to 1st Lieut. Frederick C. A. Kellam, jr., M.C., Fort Clark, Texas. (Dec. 31, C. Div.)

The leave granted Major Henry A. Webber, M.C., is extended fifteen days, with permission to visit the Panama Canal Zone. (Dec. 23, C. Div.)

Leave one month, at once, is granted 1st Lieut. Bert R. Huntington, M.C. (Jan. 2, W. Div.)

Leave for one month, at once, to Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick, M.C. (Jan. 2, W. Div.)

Lieut. Col. James D. Glennan, M.C., now on leave in Washington, will report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for consultation with reference to the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, and upon the completion of this duty will revert to status of absence with leave. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Leave two months, about Feb. 1, 1913, is granted Major William W. Reno, M.C. (Jan. 14, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave to 1st Lieut. Henry F. Lincoln, M.R.C., as soon as practicable and to terminate at such time as will enable him to sail for the Philippines April 5, 1913. (Jan. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. Edwin W. Patterson, M.R.C., relieved duty Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; to Fort Hunt, Va., for duty. (Jan. 11, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. Albert C. Calish, H.C., Fort Lawton, Wash., Jan. 6 report to medical superintendent, Army Transport Service for Puget Sound, for duty on cableship Burnside, relieving Sergt. Christopher O'Neill, H.C., about to be discharged. (Dec. 18, W. Div.)

Sergt. George W. Manns, H.C., relieved further duty Presidio of Monterey; to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (Dec. 14, W. Div.)

Sergt. 1st Class George E. Vass, H.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will be sent to Fort Reno Remount Depot, Okla., to relieve Sergt. John Anderson, H.C.; the latter, upon relief, will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty with Ambulance Company No. 1. (Dec. 30, C. Div.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Acting Dental Surg. Arthur T. Knoderer, U.S.A., relieved duty Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga., time to proceed to San Francisco and take transport about May 5, 1913, for the Philippines. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Leave one month, permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank L. K. Lafamme, D.S., about Jan. 15, 1913. (Nov. 26, Phil. Div.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

The operation of so much of Par. 8, S.O. 246, Oct. 18, 1912, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Edward D. Ardery, C.E., as amended by Par. 15, S.O. 261, Nov. 6, 1912, War D., is suspended until such time as that officer can be spared from duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers. (Jan. 9, War D.)

In addition to his other duties, Capt. Gustave R. Lukesh, C.E., will relieve 1st Lieut. Harold S. Hetrick, C.E., as disbursing and property officer, office of the chief engineer officer, Nov. 30, 1912. Lieutenant Hetrick relieved duty Manila, to Fort Frank, Carabao Island, for duty under officer in charge of defensive works. (Nov. 26, Phil. Div.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

The sick leave granted Col. Frank Baker, O.D., is extended twenty-four days. (Jan. 13, War D.)

Sergt. George H. Feger, O.D., Frankford Arsenal, Pa., will be sent to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Jan. 9, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Francis W. Hopkins, Fort Douglas, Utah, will be sent to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Jan. 15, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. W. L. FINLEY.

Leave one month, at once, is granted Capt. Claude B. Sweezey, 1st Cav. (Dec. 14, W. Div.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

The leave granted Capt. Edward A. Sturges, 5th Cav., is extended one month. (Dec. 27, W. Div.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

Lieut. Col. Augustus P. Blockson, 6th Cav., relieved assignment to that regiment and attached to 9th Cavalry; will join that regiment. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Major James J. Hornbrook, 6th Cav., is detailed a member of the board appointed to meet at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, during the temporary absence of Lieut. Col. John W. Heard, Cav. (Jan. 3, C. Div.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

First Sergt. William S. Jones, Troop I, 9th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be retired. (Jan. 9, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Frank S. Armstrong, 9th Cav., is extended one month. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Second Lieut. Frank K. Chapin, 9th Cav., will report to president of board at Douglas, Ariz., for examination for promotion. (Jan. 3, W. Div.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. C. GRESHAM.

Leave one month to Major Willard A. Holbrook, 10th Cav. (Jan. 4, D. East.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES PARKER.

Major Robert D. Walsh, 11th Cav., and Capt. Daniel W. Harmon, M.C., are detailed as members of the board of officers appointed in Par. 32, S.O. 299, War D., Dec. 21, 1912, vice Lieut. Col. George H. Morgan, 11th Cav., and Major William J. L. Lyster, M.C., respectively, relieved. (Jan. 13, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Sergt. Michael Sullivan, Troop F, 14th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 14, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

The resignation by Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 15, 1913. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Leave five days to Lieut. Col. Augustus C. Macomb, Cav., about Jan. 20, 1913. (Jan. 15, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. _____

Leave fifteen days, permission to visit China, is granted Major Brooke Payne, 2d F.A., about Dec. 4, 1912. (Nov. 26, Phil. Div.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 266, these headquarters, Nov. 13, 1912, as relates to 2d Lieut. Donald M. Beere, 2d F.A., is revoked. (Nov. 26, Phil. Div.)

Second Lieut. Donald M. Beere, 2d F.A., to report at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, to Capt. William S. Wood, 2d F.A., president of the board of officers, for examination for promotion. (Nov. 26, Phil. Div.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. GRANGER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frank Thorp, jr., 5th Field Art., is extended ten days. (Jan. 13, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave fifteen days, at once, to Capt. John M. Page, C.A.C. (Dec. 28, W. Div.)

The leave granted Capt. Elmer J. Wallace, C.A.C., is further extended one month. (Jan. 9, E. Div.)

Leave two months, about Jan. 17, 1913, to Col. John V. White, C.A.C. (Jan. 4, D. East.)

The leave granted Capt. William Tidball, C.A.C., is changed to sick leave from this date, and is extended ten days. (Dec. 28, D. East.)

Leave eighteen days to 1st Lieut. Harry A. Schwabe, C.A.C. (Dec. 28, D. East.)

Leave one month and twenty-two days, about Jan. 28, to 1st Lieut. Francis P. Hardaway, C.A.C. (Dec. 13, W. Div.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Robert W. Barr, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 15, 1913. (Jan. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. William E. Shedd, jr., C.A.C., in addition to other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Taylor, Fla., relieving 1st Lieut. William T. Carpenter, C.A.C., of that duty. (Jan. 11, War D.)

So much of Par. 36, S.O. 279, Nov. 27, 1912, War D., as assigns Capt. James Prentice, C.A.C., to station at Manila, P.I., and so much of Par. 71, S.O. 293, Dec. 14, 1912, War D., as assigns the following officers of Coast Artillery to stations indicated after their names are revoked: Capt. Henry W. Bunn at New York, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. Henning F. Colley at Fort Worden, Wash.; Albert H. Barkley at New York, N.Y.; Thomas O. Humphreys at New York, N.Y.; Edward N. Woodbury at Manila, P.I. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Leave granted Capt. Charles R. Alley, C.A.C., is extended twenty days. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Capt. Charles E. T. Lull, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of examining board at Presidio of San Francisco, vice Capt. Philip Yost, C.A.C., hereby relieved. (Jan. 11, War D.)

The following appointment is made: To be sergeant major, junior grade, Coast Artillery School Detachment: Pvt. Robert W. Whitfield, vice Moore, promoted. (Jan. 9, C.A.S.)

Master Electr. Frederick Schumacher, C.A. School Detachment, Fort Monroe, Va., is transferred to the Coast Artillery Corps and will be sent to Fort Screven, Ga., for duty. (Jan. 10, War D.)

Master Electr. John L. Davis, C.A.C., Fort Screven, Ga., is transferred to the Coast Artillery School Detachment and

will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Jan. 10, War D.)

The following officers of the C.A.C. are designated as members of the Coast Artillery Board: Capt. Clifton C. Carter and Albert L. Rhoades. (Jan. 9, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, C.A.C., is extended ten days. (Jan. 9, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Ernest E. Hagelin, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash., will be sent to Fort Barry, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 10, War D.)

Second Lieut. Cary R. Wilson, C.A.C., is detailed for duty pertaining to the Progressive Military Map of the United States. (Jan. 10, War D.)

Second Lieut. Walter K. Dunn, C.A.C., will proceed to Springfield Army, Springfield, Mass., Jan. 27, 1913, for examination, with a view to his selection for detail in the Ordnance Department. (Jan. 11, E. Div.)

Leave three months, effective about Jan. 20, 1913, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Henry M. Merriam, C.A.C. (Jan. 11, E. Div.)

Leave two months, about Dec. 15, to 1st Lieut. Carl A. Lohr, C.A.C. (Dec. 27, W. Div.)

First Lieut. Francis G. Delano, C.A.C., is detailed for duty on Progressive Military Map work from June 16 to Aug. 24, 1913. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Par. 36, S.O. 6, Jan. 8, 1913, War D., relating to Major George A. Nugent, C.A.C., is revoked. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Major Robert S. Abernethy, C.A.C., from duty at Fort Hancock, N.J., and will proceed to Washington about Feb. 1, 1913, for duty as an assistant to the Chief of Coast Artillery. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Major Clarence H. McNeil, C.A.C., due to arrive on Sherman about Dec. 1, 1912, will proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (Nov. 27, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Eugene Reybold, C.A.C., Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, proceed Nov. 29, 1912, to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for duty as constructing quartermaster. (Nov. 27, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., is detailed A.Q.M. and commissary of the survey party to be engaged on military map of Luzon, with station at Mariveles, Bataan. (Nov. 26, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Louis L. Pendleton, C.A.C., upon arrival in this city, proceed to Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, report to topographical inspector for duty. (Dec. 2, Phil. Div.)

Major Clint C. Hearn, C.A.C., from detail as a member of the Coast Artillery Board. (Jan. 14, War D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Capt. John M. Dunn from 137th Company to 48th; Capt. Paul D. Bunker from 48th Company to 137th. (Jan. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. Louis B. Bender, C.A.C., from assignment to the 124th Company, placed on the unassigned list, and will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of Pensacola, for duty on his staff. (Jan. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. David McC. McKell, C.A.C., is transferred from the 152d Company to the 151st Company, and upon the expiration of his present leave will join the company to which transferred. (Jan. 14, War D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNEGLE.

Par. 9, S.O. 296, these headquarters, Dec. 23, 1912, directing 2d Lieut. Thomas C. Spencer, 1st Inf., to report to board at Fort McPherson, Ga., for examination, is revoked. (Jan. 9, E. Div.)

Second Lieut. Franklin L. Whitley, 1st Inf., is relieved present duties headquarters, Department of the Columbia, Dec. 15, and will join his company by first available transport. (Dec. 12, W. Div.)

Second Lieut. Warder H. Roberts, 1st Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability which is not the result of any incident of the Service, is wholly retired from the Service, to take effect Jan. 12, 1913, on and after which date the name of Lieutenant Roberts will be omitted from the Army Register. (Jan. 11, War D.)

The leave for two months granted 1st Lieut. James A. Ullo, 1st Inf., is extended two months. (Jan. 2, W. Div.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

Capt. Edward A. Shuttleworth and Peter E. Marquart, 1st Lieut. Philip J. Lauber, Joseph C. Kay and Franklin B. Jackson and 2d Lieut. Cary I. Crockett, all 2d Inf., will report to president of board at Fort Shafter, H.T., for examination for promotion. (Jan. 3, W. Div.)

The leave for two months granted Capt. DeWitt W. Chamberlin, 2d Inf., is extended one month. (Jan. 2, W. Div.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

First Lieut. Edward E. McCammon, 3d Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Capt. Frank B. Jordan, Co. F, 3d Inf., Madison Barracks, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Myer, Va., to report to Lieut. Col. Franklin O. Johnson, 15th Cav., for preliminary examination to determine his eligibility for the final competitive examination for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant. (Jan. 8, E. Div.)

Leave ten days to Major Lutz Wahl, 3d Inf. (Jan. 6, D. East.)

Leave two months, permission to visit China and Japan, to 1st Lieut. Ralph A. Jones, 8th Inf., about March 14, 1913. (Nov. 30, Phil. Div.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM PAULDING.

Coms. Sergt. Charles L. Hardin, 4th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be retired. (Jan. 13, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. FEBIGER.

First Lieut. Thomas M. Hunter, 6th Inf., report to president of board at Presidio of San Francisco for examination for promotion. (Dec. 31, W. Div.)

Col. Lea Febiger, 6th Inf., from duty in Washington, and will join his regiment. (Jan. 10, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from duty in Washington, is granted Col. Lea Febiger, 6th Inf. (Jan. 10, War D.)

Second Lieut. Robert H. Fletcher, jr., 8th Inf., is detailed for duty military survey of Luzon; to Manila for duty. (Nov. 25, Phil. Div.)

Major John L. Hines, 6th Inf., is detailed as a member of examining board to meet at Presidio of San Francisco, vice Lieut. Col. Chase W. Kennedy, 16th Inf., hereby relieved. (Dec. 31, W. Div.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Leave twenty-eight days, permission to apply for extension one month, is granted 2d Lieut. David O. Byars, 7th Inf.

Second Lieut. Roy A. Hill, 7th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas., Feb. 15, 1913. (Jan. 15, War D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

Cook Otto Fisher, Co. G, 8th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 13, War D.)

Second Lieut. Robert H. Fletcher, jr., 8th Inf., upon arrival in this city, proceed to Santa Cruz, Laguna, report to topographical inspector for duty. He is assigned to station in Manila. (Dec. 2, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Howard G. Sharpe, 8th Inf., to Division Hospital, Manila, for treatment. (Dec. 2, Phil. Div.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Capt. Alvin K. Baskette, 9th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Sill, Okla., and will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty. (Jan. 14, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

The leave granted Capt. John C. McArthur, 10th Inf., extended one month. (Jan. 14, War D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Sergt. James R. Brecheisen, Co. I, 12th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Dec. 30, W. Div.)

First Lieut. Elveston E. Fuller and Morris M. Keck and 2d Lieut. Walter S. Green, 12th Inf., will report to president of board at Presidio of Monterey, for examination for promotion. (Dec. 31, W. Div.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Second Lieut. Chester A. Shepherd, 13th Inf., to Manila for duty to his appointment as battalion quartermaster and commissary. (Nov. 30, D. Luzon.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

The headquarters, band and 2d Battalion, 14th Infantry, are relieved from further duty at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., and will proceed by rail with least possible

delay to Fort Lawton, Wash., for station. (Dec. 24, W. Div.)

The 1st Battalion and Machine-gun Platoon, 14th Inf., will change station by rail to Fort George Wright, Wash. (Jan. 2, C. Div.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Major Charles C. Clark, 15th Inf., due to arrive on Sherman about Dec. 1, 1912, will proceed to Tientsin, China, China Expedition, for duty with his regiment. (Nov. 27, Phil. Div.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

First Lieut. Walter C. Short, 16th Inf., to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment of his eyes. (Dec. 18, W. Div.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Second Lieut. Edmund R. Andrews, 17th Inf., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty at the schools. (Jan. 10, War D.)

Capt. Benjamin F. Hardaway, 17th Inf., will report in person to Col. John T. Van Orsdale, 17th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort McPherson, Ga., for examination for promotion. (Jan. 7, E. Div.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

The following officers of the regiment are transferred from unassigned to companies as follows, effective Jan. 1, 1913: First Lieut. Shepard L. Pike to Co. L and 1st Lieut. James M. Cummins to Co. M. (Dec. 31, 18th Inf.)

Par. 19, S.O. 5, Jan. 7, 1913, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Ben W. Feild, 18th Inf., is revoked. (Jan. 11, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Cook William J. Bones, Co. C, 19th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 9, War D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

First Lieut. Philip G. Wrightson, 20th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. (Jan. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. Bertram P. Johnson and 2d Lieut. Jubal A. Early, 20th Inf., will report to president of board at Fort Douglas, Utah, for examination for promotion. (Dec. 31, W. Div.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

Capt. Ralph H. Van Deman, 21st Inf., report to president of board at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for examination for promotion. (Dec. 31, W. Div.)

Col. George S. Young, 21st Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., vice Major Abraham P. Buffington, 21st Inf., hereby relieved. (Jan. 3, W. Div.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. D. A. FREDERICK.

Leave one month and fifteen days, upon his relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. Truman W. Carrithers, 22d Inf. (Jan. 13, War D.)

The line of 1st Lieut. Frederic C. Test, 22d Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, Feb. 13, 1913, and the name of 1st Lieut. Francis B. Eastman, Inf., is removed therefrom, Feb. 12, 1913. Lieutenant Eastman is assigned to the 22d Inf., Feb. 13, and upon his relief from duty at Delaware College will join that regiment. (Jan. 15, W. Div.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. C. BUTTLER.

First Lieut. Loren C. Grieves, 24th Inf., report Dec. 16, 1912, military information division, these headquarters, for duty in charge of map section, with station in Manila, relieving 1st Lieut. Frank Moorman, 24th Inf., who will rejoin his company. (Nov. 26, Phil. Div.)

Capt. Austin A. Parker, 24th Inf., is relieved as constructing Q.M. at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga. (Dec. 2, Phil. Div.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Leave two months, upon completion of his duties at Fort George Wright, Wash., is granted 1st Lieut. Donald D. Hay, 25th Inf. (Jan. 4, W. Div.)

First Lieut. Lieut. James A. Higgins, 25th Inf., having reported, is attached to Co. K, 6th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, and will report for duty accordingly. (Jan. 2, W. Div.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Willis T. May, 28th Inf., is extended three months. (Jan. 3, C. Div.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William E. Gilmore, 28th Inf., extended twenty days. (Jan. 14, War D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

Par. 16, S.O. 299, Dec. 21, 1912, War D., is so amended as to direct 2d Lieut. Henry H. Arnold, 29th Inf., to return from Dayton, Ohio, to College Park, Md., via New York city, for the purpose of examining and observing the operation of aeronautical engines on exhibition in that city. (Jan. 14, War D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. McCURE.

Second Lieut. Bruce B. Butler, Inf., will report to president of board at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, for examination for promotion. (Jan. 3, W. Div.)

Capt. William Brooke, 30th Inf., report to president of board at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, for examination for promotion. (Dec. 31, W. Div.)

Par. 1, S.O. 296, W. Div., Dec. 31, 1912, relating to Capt. William Brooke and 2d Lieut. Bruce B. Butler, 30th Inf., is revoked. (Jan. 3, W. Div.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave three months, about Feb. 13, 1913, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis B. Eastman, Inf. (Jan. 13, War D.)

Leave granted Capt. Ephraim G. Peyton, Inf., is further extended twenty days. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Col. James S. Rogers, Inf., reporting from leave en route to station at Schofield Barracks, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty pending sailing of transport. (Dec. 13, W. Div.)

Capt. Alvin C. Voris, Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps for a period of one month and nine days with a company, and will proceed at the proper time to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Jan. 15, War D.)

First Lieut. Francis B. Eastman, Inf., is relieved from duty at Delaware College, Newark, Del., to take effect Feb. 13, 1913. (Jan. 15, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. F. B. Eastman, Inf., is removed from the list of detached officers, to take effect Feb. 12, and he is assigned to the 22d Infantry, Feb. 13, and will join regiment. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Capt. Peter W. Davis, Inf., aid, assigned to 15th Infantry, Dec. 10, 1912, is assigned to Company H of that regiment, and will join company as soon as relieved as aid. (Nov. 23, Phil. Div.)

Col. James S. Rogers, Inf., is relieved temporary duty, Presidio of San Francisco, and is assigned to duty at these headquarters, pending sailing of transport. (Jan. 2, W. Div.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The 10th Company, Phil. Scouts, is assigned to permanent station at Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, to which post the detachment of the company now at Camp Bumpus, Leyte, will proceed as soon as practicable after being relieved. (Dec. 3, D. Luzon.)

Leave to include April 4, 1913, with permission to visit U.S., is granted 2d Lieut. Harry J. Castles, P.S., authorized to leave division about Dec. 15, 1912. (Nov. 27, Phil. Div.)

The following transfers of officers of Philippine Scouts are ordered: Capt. Junius I. Boyle, 42d to 31st Co.; Capt. Henry Rodgers, 31st to 42d Co. Captain Rodgers proceed to Cotabato, Mindanao, and join company to which transferred. (Nov. 27, Phil. Div.)

Second Lieut. Frank T. McCabe, P.S., from sick in Division Hospital, Manila, rejoin company. (Dec. 2, Phil

Fort Sam Houston, Texas.—Detail: Lieut. Col. Guy Carleton, 3d Cav.; Major Basil H. Dutcher, M.C.; Capt. James N. Munro, 3d Cav.; Capt. Charles W. Van Way, 3d Cav.; Capt. Frederick S. Wright, M.C.

Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Detail: Major Michael M. McNamee, Capt. Howard R. Hickok, Capt. George W. Moses, all 15th Cav.; Capt. William H. Smith and 1st Lieut. Michael A. Dailey, M.C.

A board to consist of Col. John F. Guilfoyle, 9th Cav.; Major Louis Brechemin, Jr., M.C.; 1st Lieut. C. Emery Hathaway and John H. Howard, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John G. Ingold, M.C., is appointed to meet at Douglas, Ariz., for examination of officers of Cavalry for promotion. (Jan. 3, W. Div.)

The following officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Gaston, 10th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., on such date or dates as may be specified, for examination for promotion: Capt. Robert J. Fleming, 10th Cav.; Capt. Frank Tompkins, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William A. Austin, Henry S. Terrell and Albert E. Phillips, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Henry L. Watson, 1st Cav.; Thurman H. Bane, 14th Cav.; Augustus W. Robins, 12th Cav.; Lawrence W. McIntosh, Cav., and Richard E. Cummins, 10th Cav. (Jan. 10, E. Div.)

The following officers will report to Major John H. Allen, M.C., president of the examining board at Fort Myer, Va., on such date as may be specified, to determine their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. William E. W. MacKinlay, 11th Cav., and Gordon Johnston, 15th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Fred H. Coleman, Cav. (Jan. 10, E. Div.)

Boards of officers are appointed to meet at the following posts at the call of the president thereof for the examination of officers of Cavalry for promotion:

At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.—Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Gaston, 10th Cav.; Major James S. Wilson, M.C.; Major George O. Cress, 10th Cav.; Major Willard A. Holbrook, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Joseph Siner, M.C.

At Fort Myer, Va.—Major John H. Allen, M.C.; Major Charles D. Rhodes, 15th Cav.; Capt. Hugh D. Berkeley, 15th Cav.; Capt. Le Roy Eltinge, 15th Cav.; Capt. John S. Lambie, Jr., M.C.

At Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Major Robert D. Walsh, 11th Cav.; Major Robert L. Howze, 11th Cav.; Capt. Samuel D. Rothenbach, 11th Cav.; Capt. William K. Bartlett, M.C.; Capt. Daniel W. Harmon, M.C. (Jan. 10, E. Div.)

The following officers will report to Major Robert D. Walsh, 11th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., on such date as may be specified, for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. John E. Hemphill, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr., 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Clark P. Chandler, 11th Cav. (Jan. 10, E. Div.)

FOR EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS OF INFANTRY.

Boards as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet at the posts designated for examination of officers for promotion.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.—Detail: Major Douglas F. Duval, M.C.; Capt. Charles D. Herron, Ernest M. Reeve and Edgar S. Stayer, 23d Inf.; Capt. Clarence E. Frank, M.C. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—Detail: Col. Daniel Cornman, 7th Inf.; Major Frederick M. Hartsock, M.C.; Major Michael J. Lonahan, 7th Inf.; Major Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., 19th Inf.; Capt. Allie W. Williams, M.C.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.—Detail: Lieut. Col. Elmore F. Taggart, Capt. George B. Sharon and Charles H. Danforth, 4th Inf.; Capt. John B. H. Waring and 1st Lieut. Samuel S. Creighton, M.C.

Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Detail: Col. Robert N. Getty, Lieut. Col. Walter H. Chatfield and Major Edmund Wittenmyer, 27th Inf.; Capt. Robert M. Blanchard and William H. Smith, M.C.

Fort Sill, Okla.—Detail: Major Chandler P. Robbins, M.C.; Major James Baylies, Capt. Alvin K. Baskette and Abraham U. Loeb, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Ferenbaugh, M.C.

Fort Snelling, Minn.—Detail: Major Edward P. Geddings, M.C.; Major George B. Duncan, 9th Inf.; Major James R. Lindsay, 28th Inf.; Capt. Reuben Smith, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Omar H. Quade, M.C.

Fort Wayne, Mich.—Detail: Col. Robert L. Bullard, Lieut. Col. William H. Johnston and Major Lucius L. Durfee, 26th Inf.; Major Reuben B. Miller and 1st Lieut. James L. Robinson, M.C. (Jan. 6, C. Div.)

A board is appointed to meet at Tientsin, China, for examination of lieutenants of Infantry for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Clarence E. Dentler, Inf., Major Palmer E. Pierce, 15th Inf., Capt. James M. Love, Jr., 15th Inf., and John B. Huggins, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Alexander T. Cooper, M.C. (Nov. 25, Phil. Div.)

A board is appointed to meet at Tientsin, China, for examination of lieutenants of Infantry for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Root, 15th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Clarence E. Dentler, Inf.; Major Palmer E. Pierce, 15th Inf.; Capt. John B. Huggins, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Alexander T. Cooper, M.C. (Nov. 25, Phil. Div.)

A board to consist of Lieut. Col. Robert L. Hirst, Majors Julius A. Penn and Charles E. Tayman, all 1st Inf., Capt. William R. Davis and Leartus J. Owen, M.C., is appointed to meet at Schofield Barracks, H.T., for examination of officers of Infantry for promotion. (Jan. 3, W. Div.)

A board to consist of Col. Francis H. French, Majors Ernest V. Smith and Herbert O. Williams, all 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward D. Kremers and Adam E. Schlanser, M.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Shafter, H.T., for examination of officers of Infantry for promotion. (Jan. 3, W. Div.)

Boards are appointed to meet at the posts designated as soon as practicable and at the call of the president thereof, for examination of officers of Infantry for promotion:

At Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.—Lieut. Col. Samson L. Faison, 5th Inf.; Major Weston P. Chamberlain, M.C.; Major James H. McKee, 5th Inf.; Major Armand L. Lasseigne, 5th Inf.; Capt. John A. Clark, M.C.

At Fort Porter, N.Y.—Lieut. Col. Samson L. Faison, 5th Inf.; Major James H. McKee, 5th Inf.; Major Sanford W. Wadham, M.C.; Major Armand L. Lasseigne, 5th Inf.; Capt. Eben C. Hill, M.C.

At Fort Jay, N.Y.—Lieut. Col. Samson L. Faison, 5th Inf.; Major Albert E. Truby, M.C.; Major James H. McKee, 5th Inf.; Major Armand L. Lasseigne, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John J. Reddy, M.C.

At Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone.—Col. Henry A. Greene, 10th Inf.; Lieut. Col. William F. Blauvelt, 10th Inf.; Major Joseph H. Ford, M.C.; Major LaRoy S. Upton, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George E. Parisenau, M.C. (Jan. 9, E. Div.)

The following officers will report to the president of the board at Schofield Barracks, H.T., for examination for promotion: Capt. William Newman, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Seth W. Scofield, 1st Inf.; George R. Harrison, 25th Inf.; Thomas C. Spencer, 1st Inf.; Joseph C. Hatie, 1st Inf. (Jan. 3, W. Div.)

A board to consist of Col. Charles McClure, 30th Inf.; Capt. Ralph S. Porter, M.C.; George E. Goodrich and Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. McBrayer, M.C., is appointed to meet at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, for examination of officers of Infantry for promotion. (Jan. 3, W. Div.)

The following officers will report to Lieut. Col. Samson L. Faison, 5th Inf., president of the board at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for examination for promotion: Capt. William M. Morrow, 5th Inf.; Frank A. Wilcox, Inf.; William D. Davis, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Leonard J. Mygatt, 5th Inf.; Austin E. Deitsch, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles H. White, 5th Inf.; Evan E. Lewis, 25th Inf.; Paul A. Larned, 5th Inf.; Alfred H. Erck, 5th Inf.; Oliver A. Dickinson, 5th Inf.; Henry C. K. Muhlenberg, Inf.; John F. Curry, 5th Inf.; James E. Chaney, 9th Inf. (Jan. 9, E. Div.)

The following officers will report to Lieut. Col. Samson L. Faison, 5th Inf., president of the board at Fort Porter, N.Y., for examination for promotion: Capt. Albert C. Dalton, 29th Inf.; and Hansford L. Threlkeld, 30th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William S. Neely, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ernest L. Pell and Fred P. Jacobs, 29th Inf. (Jan. 9, E. Div.)

The following officers will report to Lieut. Col. Samson L. Faison, 5th Inf., president of the board at Fort Jay, N.Y., for examination for promotion: Capt. John F. Madden and John E. Woodward, 29th Inf. (Jan. 9, E. Div.)

The following officers of Infantry will report to Col. Henry A. Greene, 10th Inf., president of the board at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, for examination for promotion: Capt. Marcus B. Stokes, 1st Lieut. Walter C. Jones and Walter L. Reed and 2d Lieut. William J. Fitzmaurice, all 10th Inf. (Jan. 9, E. Div.)

First Lieut. Walter J. Scott, 10th Cav., and 2d Lieut. William C. McChord, 1st Cav., report to president of board at Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion. (Dec. 31, W. Div.)

Capt. William H. Simons, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank H. Adams, 12th Inf.; Lieut. Charles R. W. Morison, 16th Inf. and 2d Lieut. John W. Simons, Jr., 6th Inf., will report to president of board at Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion. (Dec. 31, W. Div.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Jay, N.Y., for the examination of persons authorized to appear before it to determine their fitness for appointment as chaplain in the Army. Detail for the board: Major Albert E. Truby, M.C.; Major Douglas Settle, 29th Inf.; Chaplain Ivory H. B. Headley, C.A.C.; Capt. James A. Moss, 29th Inf.; Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, 29th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John J. Reddy, M.C. (Jan. 15, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Erick, M.C., Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, Q.M.C., and Capt. Herbert J. Brees, Cav., is appointed to meet on the transport Logan, Laguna street wharf, Dec. 30, 1912, to investigate and fix the responsibility for the loss of hospital funds and other money from the hospital safe on the transport on Dec. 5. (Dec. 26, W. Div.)

Par. 6, S.O. 289, W. Div., Dec. 21, 1912, appointing a board to meet at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, for examination of officers for promotion is revoked. (Jan. 3, W. Div.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 289, W. Div., Dec. 21, 1912, as appoints boards of officers to meet at Fort Shafter and Schofield Barracks, H.T., for examination of officers for promotion is revoked. (Dec. 31, W. Div.)

A board is appointed to meet at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampana, for the examination of lieutenants of mountain artillery for promotion. Detail: Capt. William S. Wood, Charles M. Allen and William F. Morrison, 2d Field Art.; 1st Lieut. Ralph G. De Voe, M.C., Elmer S. Tenney, M.R.C. (Nov. 23, Phil. Div.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort McPherson, Ga., for the examination of officers of Infantry for promotion. Detail: Col. John T. Van Orsdale, 17th Inf.; Major David Baker, M.C.; Major Edward N. Jones, Jr., 17th Inf.; Major George C. Saffarans, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Maddux, M.C. (Jan. 7, E. Div.)

A board to consist of Lieut. Col. Walter H. Chatfield, Major Edmund Wittenmyer, Capt. Charles F. Crain, all 27th Inf., Capt. William H. Smith and 1st Lieut. George B. Lake, M.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 21, 1913, for examination of applicants for commission in Volunteer forces. (Jan. 11, War D.)

EXAMINATION OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following enlisted men are designated to appear before the boards appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Clark for examination to determine their eligibility for the final competitive examination for appointment to grade of second lieutenant in the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry:

Before board at Fort Leavenworth: Corpl. Robert E. Carmody, Co. M, 7th Inf.; Musician James F. Blawn, Co. B, 7th Inf.; Pvt. William E. Shaw, Co. I, 27th Inf.; Corpl. John H. George, Battery D, 6th Fla. Co. Those who are now at Fort Leavenworth will be sent to report on or before Jan. 10, 1913, for the purpose indicated.

Before boards at Fort Clark, Texas: Sergt. Sherman L. Kiser, Troop F, 14th Cav. (Jan. 2, C. Div.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Leon S. Roudiez, 30th Inf.; Capt. Robert L. Pierson, M.C.; Capt. John L. Bond, 30th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank E. Atriald, M.R.C., and 2d Lieut. Raymond O. Barton, 30th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Gibson, Alaska, after Jan. 13, 1913, to conduct the preliminary examination of Corpl. Edward E. Shenberg, Co. K, Signal Corps, to determine his eligibility for the final examination for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant, U.S. Army. (Dec. 30, W. Div.)

Boards are appointed to meet at the posts designated on Jan. 13, 1913, for the preliminary examination of enlisted men of the Mobile Army to determine their eligibility for the final competitive examination for appointment to grade of second lieutenant in the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry:

Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—Capt. William T. Johnston, 15th Cav.; Capt. John J. Toffey, Jr., 7th Inf.; Capt. Irving J. Carr, 7th Inf.; Capt. John B. H. Waring, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Samuel S. Creighton, M.C.

Fort Clark, Texas.—Major Edwin W. Rich, M.C.; Capt. Sterling P. Adams, Capt. Charles B. Drake and 1st Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher, 14th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William Denton, M.C. (Jan. 2, C. Div.)

A board to consist of Capt. Cromwell Stacey and John H. Page, Jr., 21st Inf.; Capt. Herbert C. Gibner, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Ward Dabney, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harry R. McKellar, M.C., is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 13, 1913, to conduct the preliminary examination of 1st Class Pvt. Paul Hathaway, Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, to determine his eligibility for the final examination for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant, U.S.A. (Jan. 3, W. Div.)

The following boards of officers are appointed to meet at the posts designated on Jan. 15, 1913, to conduct the preliminary examination of the enlisted men hereinafter named, to determine their eligibility for the final competitive examination for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps:

At Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.—Major Samuel M. Waterhouse, M.C.; Capt. John R. Bosley, M.C.; 1st Lieut. James F. Walker, C.A.C.; 2d Lieut. Edward Montgomery, C.A.C.; for the examination of Master Gunner Harry L. King, C.A.C. At Fort Hamilton, N.Y.—Major Louis T. Hess, M.C.; Capt. Stanley D. Embick, C.A.C.; Capt. Louis H. Hanson, M.C.; Capt. John W. McKie, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Paul H. Herman, C.A.C.; for the examination of Pvt. Thomas Binge, 84th Co., C.A.C.

At Fort Washington, Md.—Major Gideon McD. Van Poole, M.C.; Capt. Joseph Matson, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Marcellus H. Thompson, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. William B. Carr, M.C.; 2d Lieut. John H. Lindt, C.A.C.; for the examination of Corpl. Edward O. Halbert, 4th Co., C.A.C.

At Fort Monroe, Va.—Capt. Frank C. Jewell, C.A.C.; Capt. William M. Smart, M.C.; Capt. Arthur M. Whaley, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Nathaniel P. Rogers, Jr., C.A.C.; for the examination of Pvt. Morris C. Handwerk, 6th Co., C.A.C. (Jan. 7, E. Div.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

First Lieut. Augustus F. W. Macmanus, retired, upon his own application is detailed as instructor in military drill and tactics at the Wagon Military Academy, Wagon, N.J. (Jan. 9, War D.)

Capt. Edward T. Winston, U.S.A., retired, upon his own application is detailed as instructor in military drill and tactics at the Marist College, Atlanta, Ga. (Jan. 11, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

So much of Par. 23, S.O. 285, Dec. 5, 1912, War D., as transfers Lieut. Col. Walter K. Wright, 8th Inf., to 7th Inf., effective Feb. 1, 1913, is amended so as to transfer that officer to the 12th Inf. on date specified. (Jan. 11, War D.)

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: First Lieut. Rawson Warren from 5th Cavalry to the 4th; 1st Lieut. William H. Cowles from the 4th Cavalry to 5th. Lieutenant Warren will join troop to which assigned. (Jan. 15, War D.)

The following transfers are ordered: First Lieut. William G. Carter, from unassigned to 33d Co., P.S.; 1st Lieut. Seth L. Weld, 33d Co., P.S., to unassigned. Lieutenant Carter will remain on present duty until further orders. Lieutenant Weld report to battalion commander with view to appointment as adjutant. (Nov. 26, Phil. Div.)

MILITIA INSPECTIONS.

First Lieut. Calvin P. Titus, Inf., will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of the South Dakota Militia: Redfield, Faulkton, Lemmon, Aberdeen, Pierre, Sturgis, Westington Springs, Mitchell, Yankton, Canton, Sioux Falls, Madison, Brookings and Watertown. (Dec. 28, C. Div.)

First Lieut. Frederic C. Test, 22d Inf., will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of the Militia of Nebraska: Nebraska City, Auburn, Wymore, Alma, Beaver City, McCook, Holdrege, Kearney, Hastings, Geneva, York, Aurora, Central City, St. Paul, Osceola, Lincoln, Schuyler, Fullerton, Albion, Stanton, Norfolk, Blair, Omaha, Lincoln and Beatrice. (Dec. 28, C. Div.)

Capt. Henry S. Wagner, 14th Inf., will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of the Organized Militia of Texas: San Antonio, Corpus Christi, Brownsville, Austin, Taylor, Cameron,

Caldwell, Brenham, Houston, Orange, Groveton, Timpson, Sana, Aubine, Carthage, Marshall, Palestine, Athens, Corsicana, Hubbard, Waco, Gatesville, Hillsboro, Weatherford, Fort Worth, Arlington, Dallas, Sherman, Tioga, Gainesville, Bowie, Crowell, Stamford, Albany, San Angelo, Lampasas and Temple. (Dec. 27, C. Div.)

The officers hereinafter named are designated to make the annual inspection of specified arms of the Militia of Oregon for 1913:

General Headquarters, State Arsenal, Storehouse and Infantry—First Lieut. Francis C. Endicott, 5th Inf., Portland, Ore.

Field Artillery—Capt. Joseph F. Barnes, Field Art., Oakland, Cal.

Coast Artillery Corps—Capt. Robert W. Collins, C.A.C., Eugene, Ore.

Sanitary Troops—Capt. Herbert C. Gibner, M.C., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Jan. 4, W. Div.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following officers will proceed to the places designated and report in person Jan. 27, 1913, to the officers designated, for examination, with a view to their selection for detail in the Ordnance Department: To commanding officer, Springfield Armory, Springfield Mass., 2d Lieut. Edward B. Dennis, C.A.C.; to commanding officer, Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., 2d Lieut. Kenneth B. Harmon, C.A.C. (Jan. 8, E. Div.)

Par. 3, S.O. 289, W. Div., Dec. 21, 1912, appointing a board to meet at Warren, Ariz., for examination of officers for promotion is revoked. (Dec. 31, W. Div.)

CHANGE OF STATIONS.

The following change in station and assignment of troops in the Department of Hawaii are ordered:

Headquarters band, 1st and 2d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, 2d Inf., now at Schofield Barracks, will proceed to Fort Shafter for station.

The 25th Infantry, upon arrival at Honolulu will proceed to Schofield Barracks for station, utilizing as far as practicable the cantonment now occupied by the 2d Infantry.

The 10th Co., Coast Art. Corps, upon arrival at Honolulu will proceed to Fort Ruger for station, encamping on the reservation.

The 8th and 75th Cos., Coast Art. Corps, upon arrival at Honolulu will proceed to Fort Kamehameha for station, encamping on the reservation. (Jan. 2, W. Div.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

Each of the following officers is relieved duty at station designated after his name, time to proceed to San Francisco and take transport about May 5, 1913, for the Philippines for duty: First Lieut. Edgar D. Craft, M.C., Fort Du Pont, Del.; Francis X. Strong, M.C., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Henry C. Maddux, M.C., Fort Moultrie, S.C.; John J. Reddy, M.C., Fort Jay, N.Y.; Edward C. Register, M.C., Fort McPherson, Ga.; Frederick C. A. Kellam, Jr., M.C., Fort Clark, Texas; Henry C. Bierbower, M.R.C., Fort Robinson, Neb. (Jan. 11, War D.)

So much of Par. 8, S.O. 274, Phil. Div., Nov. 22, 1912, as relates to assignment of Capt. Houston V. Evans, 8th Inf., as major of 12th Battalion of Philippine Scouts, is amended so as to assign him as major of 10th Battalion; and so much of same order as assigns Capt. Clark R. Elliott, 15th Inf., as major of 10th Battalion is amended so as to assign him as major of 12th Battalion of Philippine Scouts; both assignments to date from Dec. 16, 1912. Captains Evans and Elliott proceed to station of headquarters of battalion to which assigned time to assume command Dec. 16, 1912. (Nov. 30, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Olan C. Aleshire, 12th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb., and 2d Lieut. Charles L. Byrne, 23d Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and report to C.O., that arsenal, and 2d Lieut. Charles A. Walker, 3d Field Art., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will report to C.O., San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, to take the examination on Jan. 27, 1913, for detail in the Ordnance Department. (Jan. 2, C. Div.)

The following officers relieved from duty in Signal Corps, Dec. 2, 1912, report as indicated: Capt. Samuel B. Arnold, C.A.C., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for attachment to troop of 7th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. James E. Ware, Inf., Cuartel de España, Manila, for attachment to company of 13th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Moss L. Love, Cav., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for attachment to troop of 8th Cavalry. (Dec. 2, Phil. Div.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.

From Jan. 1, 1913, to June 30, 1913.

Transport.	Leave	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive Guam	Arrive Manila	Lay days at Manila
Logan	Jan. 6	Jan. 14	Jan. 27	Feb. 1	14
Sheridan	Jan. 6	Jan. 14
Sherman	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 26	Mar. 3	12
Logan	Mar. 15	Mar. 23	April 5	April 10	10
Thomas	April 5	April 13	April 26	May 1	14
Sherman	May 5	May 13	May 26	May 31	15
Thomas	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 1	14

Incoming.

From Dec. 24, 1912, to July 12, 1913.

Transport.	Leave	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.F.	Lay days at S.F.
Sherman	Dec. 24	Dec. 29	Jan. 16	Jan. 24	12
Sheridan	Jan. 16	Jan. 24	..
Logan	Feb. 8	Feb. 13	Feb. 26	Mar. 7	8
Thomas	Feb. 20	Feb. 25	Mar. 10	Mar. 18	18
Sherman	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 3	Apr. 11	24
Thomas	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 4	May 12	24
Logan	May 15	May 20	June 3	June 12	23
Sherman	June 15	June 20	July 4	July 12	24

Offices and Docks: Laguna street wharf, San Francisco, Cal.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—At Manila, P.I.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va. (Out of commission.)

DISCUM—At Shanghai.

LOGAN—Capt. G. B. Fond, Q.M. Left San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 6 for Manila, P.I.; left Honolulu Jan. 15.

MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

MERRITT—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 6 for Honolulu, H.T. Arrived Honolulu Jan. 14.

SHERMAN—Capt. E. R. Tompkins, Q.M. Left Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 24. Arrived Honolulu Jan. 13.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Capt. K. Taylor, Q.M. At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. Charles A. Dravo, Signal Corps.

At New York.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. W. S. Barriger, Signal Corps. At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. John E. Townes, Jr., C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, Manila,

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A new signal book of the U.S. Army is now being issued to the Service from the office of the Chief Signal Officer and is known as Cir. No. 7, 1912. The National Guard will be especially interested in the new book as the use of the Myer code of signals is discontinued by its provisions. The International Morse code becomes the general service code of the Army and will be used for all visual signaling, radio telegraphy, and on cables using siphon recorders. The American Morse code will continue in use by the Army on telegraphic lines, on short cables and field lines. The international code will be substituted for the American Morse code in communicating between the Army and the Navy. It will be known as the general service code and will be employed in all signal communications between the Services, except as modified by the report of the Joint Army and Navy Board. The work of revising the signal book has been under the direction of Col. George P. Scriven, who represented the Army in the joint conference with the Navy.

Although it is now in order for the funny paragraphers of the daily press to get busy, the decision of the Judge Advocate General that there is authority to purchase goats for Fort Washington under the appropriation for the care of the grounds is of considerable importance to the Service. Medical authorities, as was shown on page 571, Jan. 11, say that underbrush in flat lands is responsible for the breeding of malarial fever, and that it should be removed in the neighborhood of all posts as far as possible. There is no more effective way of doing this than by the use of a herd of goats. At the same time the goats can be made self-supporting, which will make it a very economical process.

The Small-Arms Firing Regulations which will be published soon will not go into effect until Jan. 1, 1914. Great care has been exercised in revising these regulations, and it was found to be impossible to issue them to the Service in time to put them into effect for this year's firing. The War Department has granted permission to the National Guard of New York to try the system adopted for the Army, with a few modifications. This system was tried out by New York last year, and was generally considered the most practical yet devised.

The new Navy regulations will not require retired officers of the Navy who wish to go abroad to obtain first the Secretary of the Navy's permission. All that will be necessary will be to keep the Bureau of Navigation informed of their address. Retired officers may avail themselves of this privilege now, if they wish to do so, without waiting for the regulation book to appear.

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THE NAVY BEFORE CONGRESS.

There is a prospect of a very hot fight over the battleship question in this session of Congress. It will start in the House Committee and will not end until the conference report is adopted. At this time it is not safe to venture a prediction as to how many battleships the House Committee will report out when it takes up the increase for the Navy. One ship will go through the committee without any serious opposition. Just at present the vote on a two-battleship program seems close, and there is a majority in the committee against three battleships. If the advocates of an adequate Navy are able to secure two battleships in the House Committee they will have advanced a long way toward a three-battleship program. In the event that the committee reports out two battleships in all probability it will be sustained in the House. Even if the bill is reported with one battleship, it is understood that the Navy's friends on both sides of the House will put up a stiff fight for two ships on the floor of the House.

The passage of a two-battleship program will make it comparatively easy to increase the program to three when the bill reaches the Senate, where, without regard to what action the House takes, a three-battleship program will receive serious consideration. Some of the most influential Democrats have lined up in support of the Navy Department's recommendation and will vote for three ships. The authorization of three ships by the Senate will bring up the fight again in the House. If the Senate is firm in its contention there is a chance that the Department's program will eventually be adopted. An effort is being made by Representative Burnett, of Alabama, to organize an anti-Navy fight around the good roads movement. Last session Mr. Burnett raised the cry of "No public buildings, no battleships." This has not proved to be a very popular slogan, as the Public Building bill is too clearly a pork barrel to secure much respect or support for Mr. Burnett's policy. Apparently he thinks that it will be easier to get more money out of the Treasury for his district at the expense of the nation's defense through the good roads route than by public buildings.

In a two-day session with the House Naval Committee Secretary Meyer went carefully over the recommendations of the Navy Department for general legislation. One of the most encouraging features of the hearing was the friendly spirit shown by the committee toward the Secretary and the Department. While the members of the committee did not commit themselves either on personnel legislation or on the building program of this session, they evinced a desire for a knowledge of the questions involved and listened with interest to what the Secretary had to say. There was an exceptionally large attendance of members at both sessions of the committee.

Secretary Meyer devoted almost the entire session on Jan. 11 to the discussion of personnel legislation, calling the attention of the committee to the shortage of officers and urging it to report out some legislation for the relief of the Navy in this respect. The bill which had been submitted by the Department had been prepared with great care, and, in his opinion, if enacted into law would do much to increase the efficiency of the Navy. The present shortage of about 6,000 men in the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy will be filled before spring at the present rate of enlistment. The permanent establishment of the grades of admiral and vice admiral was urged, and the importance of these grades to the country in the event of international complications was shown. The Padgett bill, the Secretary said in answer to questions, is a step in the right direction, and would do much to improve the situation. If Congress could not do more than this he thought that it would be wise to pass this bill.

On Jan. 13 the Secretary took up the building program and organization problems with the committee. He heartily endorsed the report of the General Board and expressed his opinion that Congress should follow its recommendation. The Navy Department had reduced the number of battleships from four to three because of the desire expressed by the Senators and Members of the House to keep down the expenses of the Government. Later the Secretary announced that he would submit a detailed statement of the vessels that should be authorized in the order of their importance to the Service. Informally he expressed the belief that the following will be the order: Three battleships, an ammunition ship, twelve destroyers, two transports for marines on expeditionary work, a number of gunboats and two submarine tenders. He was not prepared to specify the number of submarines. The committee were urged to legally abolish the Bureau of Equipment. The temporary distribution of its functions among the other bureaus had proved the wisdom of the change and that

it should now be authorized by law. In response to a request that the aids might be legalized, Representative Hobson asked the Secretary to submit a statement of the legislation required for this. In commenting upon ordinance work, the Secretary declared that the estimates for 14-inch guns showed that the Navy could build them more cheaply than the Army and for less than the contract price. Contractors can build ships even with eight-hour labor for fifteen millions which would cost sixteen millions if they were constructed in the navy yards.

Capt. George F. Cooper, Hydrographer of the Navy, gave the committee a very interesting talk on the work that is being done under the direction of his office. The members were especially interested in the work that is being done by the Hydrographer in the survey of the Caribbean Sea in order to ensure the safe approach to the canal.

Probably the most important piece of new legislation which will be in the Naval Appropriation bill when it comes out of the House Committee will be an increase of nineteen officers and 400 enlisted men for the Marine Corps. The members of the committee are of the opinion that the Marine Corps did not yet get its share of the increase for the Navy which was carried by last session's bill. It is not probable that the Navy bill will carry any important personnel legislation for the Navy aside from this. Neither are the members of the committee inclined to deal with any organization questions in this session's bill. Informal discussion of the bill indicated a desire of a majority of the members of the committee to leave all of this legislation until the new administration takes charge. Some of the members of the committee have even objected to the consideration of a provision for the abolishment of the Bureau of Equipment which exists in the estimates and in the distribution of appropriations. So far the committee has not yet taken any steps toward the legalization of the aids.

LEGISLATION FOR THE ARMY.

It is doubtful whether Congress will consent to amend the law controlling detached service in the Army and we question the wisdom of asking them to do so. It may be that the law is too drastic in some of its features, but it is on the whole a good law and it is sound in its purpose of compelling service with troops. The fewer the number of officers separated from their commands the better. There should be officers enough to give every company its legitimate number and still provide for the detachment the law requires. But Congress is not disposed to be liberal in the matter of Army increase, nor is it to be expected that the complaints coming to them from the "Manchus" and their friends will dispose them to be more so.

Great inconvenience and discomfort has undoubtedly resulted to many officers because of the rigid interpretation and enforcement of the detached service act, but, so far as we can learn, the Army as a whole are pleased with the law. The complaints of favoritism in the choice of officers for detachment have been constant, and those of lesser influence, and it may well be of lesser qualifications, than past favorites now expect to have a chance.

Especially obnoxious are long detachments to duty at the seat of Government. Examples of the result of such detachments in procuring advancement are too numerous to admit of doubt that proximity to the throne secures royal favor, and an influence that turns an officer from his legitimate duty to seek a shorter road to preferment is pernicious. The limitations of details for detached service may serve to correct this in a measure.

The Army officers are unquestionably suspicious of favoritism. This is shown in the general distrust of any plan of selection or elimination for the purpose of accelerating promotion and securing an increase in efficiency. It will be recalled that there was an overwhelming vote against selection some years ago when the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL called for an expression of opinion concerning it. We doubt whether there has been any change of opinion on this subject since then. Ideal schemes for the improvement of the Services will not stand the sifting of Congressional inquiry and debate. They too often challenge suspicion because of the element of self-seeking with which they are tainted.

We should have an Army council, as is proposed in the bill H.R. 1309, now before Congress. It may serve as a balance wheel in our military system, if we may be said to have any such system. Much remains to be done for the Army, but before calling for new legislation every effort should be put forth to make the laws now upon the statute book effective. The report of the Commission on Economy and Efficiency shows what is possible in this way. It is humiliating to find that the Army in its Adjutant General's Department furnishes the most notable example of cumbersome and expensive methods in administration, and this under the rule of the man who by his card system secured such a reputation for simplifying government methods. It was found that so long as General Ainsworth remained in the War Department the efforts at improvement were blocked. The reason why is now apparent, and there is hope of reform.

The conference of the general officers at the War Department on the reorganization of the Army came to a very satisfactory conclusion on Jan. 15. A number of important suggestions were made by the officers which will be incorporated in the scheme before it is put into

effect. It was generally agreed that the Secretary of War and his board were working along the right lines, and that eventually great good will result to the Army from the effort that is being made to reorganize it. After the board has considered the suggestion of the general officers an order will be issued putting into effect those parts of the reorganization scheme that do not require additional legislation. The most important feature of the order will be the abolishment of territorial departments and the organization of tactical units. With very little change of stations of troops, brigadier generals will be placed in command of brigades, relieved of most of the paper work and be given an opportunity to devote most of their time to the disciplining and training of their commands. Brigadier generals, as a rule, will not spend much more than two months in a year of their time at their permanent headquarters, unless they happen to be stationed at a brigade post. In the winter the brigadier generals will make protracted visits to all of their posts in order to supervise post-graduate courses of instruction in garrison schools. According to instructions from the War Department, this will be an important part of a brigadier general's duties under the reorganization scheme. It is intended that in the summer after the completion of target practice brigadier generals shall concentrate their brigades. The annual practice march of the troops will be so arranged as to accomplish this so far as possible. Even in the most widely scattered commands, it will be unnecessary to materially increase the length of practice marches in order to secure a brigadier general's command. In the joint maneuvers Regulars will be organized into brigades as far as possible, and this may be carried so far as to form divisions by filling them up with Organized Militia.

ARMY EFFICIENCY REPORTS.

The report of the Commission on Economy and Efficiency in the administration of the Government, extensively summarized in another column of this issue, refers to the efficiency reports made annually by senior officers of the Army respecting subordinates. The investigators believe these reports are not sufficiently compact and brief fully to serve the purpose of enabling "the four high executives to determine at a glance the fitness of certain officers for special duties." The time saved to the executive officers does not seem to the framers of this general report as sufficient to justify continuing the employment of nine clerks solely on this work. It is recommended that the efficiency reports of officers be rendered on forms approximately eight by eleven inches in size that will enable them to be filed flat in a folder. A system designating the efficiency of officers designated by the use of words combined with numbers from 4 to 0 is recommended, and the details of this are gone into. An improvement is looked for because, it is claimed, the present practice restricts the selection of men to those who have come under the personal observation of members of a board appointed to make a choice of officers for particular duties. For example, when it is desired to obtain several officers for duty on the General Staff a board is created for that purpose composed of higher officers in the Army, whose first or tentative selections for consideration are made from those officers who have come within the scope of their observation. Obviously such primary selection excludes from consideration officers who have not come under personal observation of those who constitute the board. The report says:

"Such a practice seems to us to be open to criticism on account of narrowing to a few select persons assignments of the highest importance, and tends to retard the development of officers who have not had the good fortune of coming into personal contact with general officers or others high in command who may have control of the selection of men for duty on the General Staff or other like work. Under the method proposed by us the tentative selection would be made without any knowledge of the names of the officers, the selections being guided by a designation at the top of the card, which would indicate not only all officers of the Army who have special qualifications upon the subjects concerning which inquiry may be made, but give minute details by showing those who have first class qualifications on the subject, those whose qualifications are of the second class, and those men who are pre-eminently qualified. It reduces the selection of officers to a matter of mathematical accuracy, so to speak, and takes away most of the temptation to be guided by personal prejudice. Furthermore, when the card of an officer is withdrawn the opinions of his successive superior officers for as long a period of years as the officer may have come under observation in respect of a particular qualification are set forth in the form of ratings."

Col. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., and a half a dozen bureau chiefs of the War Department spent the day, Jan. 16, at the Capitol explaining the official estimates of \$6,700,000 that the Government wants provided for in the coming Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, to cover fortifications, batteries, camps and the like at Panama in the next fiscal year. The fortifications are estimated to cost \$15,000,000 ultimately. The date set for opening the canal to commerce is Jan. 1, 1915. A host of details must be worked out between the time the canal is finished and its opening date. Pilots will be needed

to aid in navigation, vessels will make experimental trips to test the working efficiency of the waterway, cross currents that may be encountered by the running in of the Chagres River between the locks of Gatun and Miraflores will be figured on, and many things must be adjusted in the preliminary period leading up to the actual opening of the canal. A Panama despatch of Jan. 16 reports that another bad slide occurred in the Culebra cut Jan. 15, 250,000 yards of material falling from a high hill, and the slide threatens to spread.

Prof. Burt G. Wilder, the distinguished scientist of Cornell University, who served during the Civil War as surgeon of the 40th Mass. Vols., has recently received from Secretary Stimson a letter in which he says: "I have to-day received your letter of Jan. 7, and in answer I beg to say that there is no truth whatever in the rumor that one of the topics to be discussed at the coming conference with the general officers of the Army is the proposal to eliminate the negro as an American soldier. This conference has been called to discuss the pending reorganization of the Army upon a tactical instead of a geographical basis, and it is not intended or anticipated that the question of the disposition of the colored regiments will be discussed at it in any way, shape or manner. The four negro regiments have been established by law, and, as I believe, could not be eliminated without the action of Congress. They have performed creditable and even distinguished service, and I have no intention whatever of entertaining the proposition of removing them from the United States Army."

If facts and sound arguments could have any effect upon the passage of the bill of Representative Bartholdt for the restoration of the canteen to the Army it would pass nem con. Among those appearing in its behalf before the Military Committee of the House last week were Generals Witherspoon and Edwards, Surgeon General Torney and Colonel McKean, of the Army. They were reinforced by Dr. L. L. Seaman, who denounced the anti-canteen law as a disgrace to Congress, and by those devoted women the wife of Brig. Gen. James B. Burbank, U.S.A., and the widow of Brig. Gen. J. C. Kelton, formerly Adjutant General of the Army. The remarks of these witnesses were based upon personal experience in the Army. Mr. Bartholdt also spoke on behalf of the bill and the Secretary of War gave testimony to the influence of the canteen upon the morality, content and efficiency of the enlisted men of the Army. Writing upon the subject of the canteen the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "Army women, by which term is meant the wives, daughters and sisters of Army officers, favor restoration of the canteen. They are just as good women as those not connected with the Army and know a great deal more about the canteen question. They may be acquitted in advance of any desire to increase drunkenness and immorality among the soldiers in the midst of whom they must live, but should be credited with the natural instinct of self-protection to reduce it."

While it is stated at the War Department that enlistments in the Army have decreased under the provisions of the last Army Appropriation Act, those who have studied the matter are not convinced that this is a permanent condition. It is believed by some officers that, after the new law is thoroughly understood, enlistments will become normal. The general belief is held that the act has not been in force long enough to determine just what effect it will have upon enlistments. Those who expected a large decrease admit that it is not as large as they anticipated. One of the most objectionable features of the new enlistment law is its complicated form. In compromising the difference between the advocates of a short term of enlistment and the five-year enlistment with the colors, the law was amended so many times that there are constantly questions coming up as to its construction.

The confirmation of the nomination of Brig. Gen. E. J. McClernand, U.S.A., by the Senate removes all doubt as to his rank in the Army. The Attorney General held, as was stated, that General McClernand retired as a brigadier general under a recess appointment, but his friends were anxious that he should go on the retired list through the usual routine. This makes two vacancies in the rank of brigadier general that fall to the lot of President Taft to fill before he leaves the White House. So far the President has not indicated whom he will appoint. He has under consideration twenty candidates and declares he will look over all endorsements before he makes an appointment.

The State Department has arranged with Cuba to acquire for the enlargement of the naval station at Guantanamo 832 acres of public lands and 32,740 of private lands, but the Government cannot secure possession until it has arranged with the individual owners. For this purpose a board of condemnation and appraisal is now at work, and when it shall have fixed the cost for the tract Congress will be asked to appropriate for its purchase. The extension will almost double the size of the present reservation at Guantanamo and will ensure an adequate water supply from the Yateras River. At present the station is dependent for fresh water on a distilling plant.

THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

Urgent deficiency appropriations, naval service, are asked for by the Secretary of the Navy as follows: Ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, 1913, \$50,000; Medical Department, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, 1913, \$60,000; navy yard, Norfolk, Va., concrete and granite drydock, \$1,310.99; increase of the Navy, armor and armament during 1913, \$70,000; total, \$181,310.99.

The Secretary of the Navy submits supplemental estimates of appropriations required for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, as follows: Ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, \$100,000; increase of the Navy, armor and armament, \$140,000.

In the Senate Jan. 13 Mr. O'Gorman proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 8031) providing for the presentation of medals to all surviving soldiers of the battle of Gettysburg. Add: "And to each and every surviving soldier or officer who participated in the battle of Vicksburg, May 18 to July 4, 1863."

Senator Root on Jan. 14 introduced S. 8114, to amend Sec. 5 of the Panama Canal Act approved Aug. 24, 1912, by striking out the following words: "No tolls shall be levied upon vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States," and the following words: "Other than for vessels of the United States and its citizens."

In the Senate Jan. 15 Mr. Catron submitted an amendment providing that no part of the \$200,000 appropriated by the Act of April 24, 1912, shall be used for the purpose of transporting or making settlement of Apache Indians, prisoners of war at Fort Sill Military Reservation, Okla., within the state of New Mexico or state of Arizona, intended to be proposed by him to the Indian Appropriation bill.

The Senate on Jan. 16 passed the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill containing a provision for the Commerce Court to June 30.

The Senate on Jan. 16 defeated an amendment to the Omnibus Claims bill for an appropriation to pay the French Spoliation claims.

The House Military Committee on Jan. 10 reported H.J. Res. 365, amended to read:

That the Secretary of War, upon any future request of the government of Ecuador, is authorized to grant Col. William C. Gorgas, and not exceeding two other officers of the Medical Corps, and not exceeding three officers of the Engineer Corps of the Army, leave of absence, without pay, and that they be permitted to assist the government of Ecuador in an advisory capacity in connection with the improvement of sanitary conditions in said republic and to accept compensation therefor: Provided, That said compensation to said officers shall not exceed the amount paid to them on the Isthmus of Panama in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal: And provided further, That the United States shall not be liable for any expenditure hereunder, nor shall any money heretofore or hereafter appropriated in connection with or for the construction of the Panama Canal be expended for purposes of sanitation outside of the Canal Zone, except within the cities of Panama and Colon and other regions subject, under the terms of the treaty with Panama concluded November 18, 1903, to the authority of the United States for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation and protection of the Panama Canal and other works necessary therefor, and hereafter the Secretary of War is directed to report to Congress all moneys spent for sanitation purposes in the cities of Panama and Colon and in the other regions subject under the treaty aforesaid to the authority of the United States.

Sec. 2. That the permission hereby granted shall be held to terminate at such date or dates as the Secretary of War may determine.

The House Military Committee on Jan. 15 reported favorably on H.R. 2792, a bill introduced by Representative Hobson to authorize the creation of a temporary commission to investigate and make recommendation as to the necessity or desirability of establishing a national aerodynamical laboratory. The same bill has been reported favorably by the Senate Committee, and there is a splendid prospect of its becoming a law at this session. The bill appropriates \$5,000 for expenses and confirms the action of the President in appointing as a temporary commission for the purpose stated the following gentlemen: Dr. R. S. Woodward, president Carnegie Institute of Washington, chairman; Charles D. Walcott, Smithsonian Institution, secretary; Dr. S. W. Stratton, director U.S. Bureau of Standards; Prof. William J. Humphreys, consulting physicist, U.S. Weather Bureau; Brig. Gen. James Allen, U.S.A., Chief Signal Officer; Major Samuel Reber, chief Signal officer, Eastern Division; Capt. W. I. Chambers, U.S.N., in charge of aviation, U.S.N.; Naval Constr. David W. Taylor, U.S.N.; M. B. Sellers, technical committee, Aeronautical Society of New York; Henry A. Wise Wood, scientific engineer, vice-president Aero Club of America; Blon J. Arnold, scientific engineer, Aero Club of Chicago; Prof. W. F. Durand, scientific engineer, Leland Stanford University; Prof. Richard MacLaurens, president Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Charles M. Manley, Harold H. Sewall, Herbert Parsons, Col. Frederick H. Smith, Hon. Frank West Rollins and Dr. A. F. Zahm, secretary Aero Club of Washington. The members shall each be paid his actual expenses in going to and returning from Washington when necessary to attend meetings, and actual expenses while attending the same.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 8073, Mr. Brandegee.—That so much of the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, approved Aug. 24, 1912, as provides as follows, to wit: "No additional appointments as cadets or cadet engineers shall be made in the Revenue Cutter Service unless hereafter authorized by Congress," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

S. 8082, Mr. Martine of New Jersey.—That Sec. 1440 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows: "Sec. 1440. If any officer of the Navy on the active list accepts or holds an appointment in the Diplomatic or Consular Service of the Government he shall be considered as having resigned his place in the Navy, and it shall be filled as a vacancy."

S. 8083, Mr. Chamberlain.—To appoint Thomas M. Anderson, U.S.A., retired, to the grade of major general on the retired list of the Army.

S. 8108, Mr. Gallinger.—Authorizing the purchase or acquisition of the aviation field at College Park, Md., and property adjacent thereto for aviation, maneuvers and other military purposes.

H.R. 27875, Mr. Garner.—Authorizing the President to convey to the State of Texas, for the use of the state experimental station in connection with the agricultural research and demonstration work, such portions of the old Fort Brown Military Reservation as he may deem advisable: Provided, That should the state of Texas fail or refuse to use the property herein authorized to be conveyed for the purposes above set out, it shall revert to the United States and become a part of the public domain thereof.

H.R. 27876, Mr. Rodenberg.—To provide for the participa-

tion of the United States in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

H.R. 27882, Mr. Kahn.—That in computing the length of service which shall entitle a warrant or petty officer to longevity pay or to be placed, on waiting orders, under the eighth section of the Act approved April 16, 1908, entitled, "An act to improve the efficiency of the personnel of the Revenue Cutter Service," all creditable service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Revenue Cutter Service shall be included.

H.R. 27912, Mr. Riordan.—That all warrant officers in the Navy of the United States shall be allowed light, heat and fuel to correspond with the allowance of quarters: Provided, That all warrant officers shall be allowed leave of absence on full pay and under the same laws that govern leave of all other officers in the Navy of the United States.

H.R. 28026, Mr. Jones.—Authorizing the President to restore to the Philippine government lands reserved by Executive order for public purposes of the United States.

H.R. 28100, Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania.—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to recover the hull, guns and other equipment of the U.S. frigate "Philadelphia," now lying in the harbor of Tripoli, and making appropriation therefor.

H.R. 28137, Mr. Vail.—To correct the lineal and relative rank of 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Leary, M.C., U.S.A.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL IN HOUSE.

The Army Appropriation bill was reported in the House Jan. 10, and discussion of the measure began on Jan. 16. The estimates for the Military Establishment were published on page 422, our issue of Dec. 7, 1912.

Plans for the best equipped and largest army horse breeding farm in the world are provided for in the bill, which appropriates for the remount station at Front Royal, Va., \$150,000, for the erection of stables, barracks for soldiers, quarters and offices for officers, quarters for veterinarians and other equipment needed in the development of a type of splendid army horse. More than \$30,000 has been expended on the farm, and the additional appropriation asked for by Chairman Hay is to make the farm a model for breeding and developing horses for military uses.

In the discussion of the measure in Committee of the Whole items as far as "Pay of Officers" had been considered when Representative Helm, of Kentucky, said that the officers were "jealous, touchy and had to be handled with care," and charged they had entered into a contest to see which one could get the most out of the Army Appropriation bill. The Congressman further said: "I doubt very much if there is an officer in the Army to-day who in the line of battle could direct the fire of that line."

Without opposition the House adopted the following provisos attached to the measure that are intended to increase the interest of officers in the aviation service by additional pay (50 per cent.) while on such service:

Provided, however, That not more than \$125,000 of said amount [Signal Service appropriation of \$375,000] shall be used for the purchase, maintenance, operation and repair of airships and other aerial machines: Provided further, That from and after the passage and approval of this act the pay and allowances that are now or may be hereafter fixed by law for officers of the Regular Army shall be increased fifty per centum for such officers as are now or may be hereafter detailed by the Secretary of War on aviation duty: Provided, That this increase of pay and allowances shall be given to such officers only as are actual flyers of heavier-than-air craft, and while so detailed, as provided in Sec. 1: Provided further, That no more than thirty officers shall be detailed to the aviation service: Provided further: That Par. 2 of Sec. 26 of an Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, entitled, "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," shall not limit the tour of detail to aviation duty of officers below the grade of lieutenant colonel: Provided further, That nothing in this provision shall be construed to increase the total number of officers now in the Regular Army.

That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

The committee report, an unusually brief one, said: "The total estimates submitted, including a supplemental estimate of \$150,000 for barracks and quarters, aggregate \$95,547,631.13. The amount appropriated for the last fiscal year was \$90,907,466.90. The accompanying bill carries \$93,830,177.51, which is a reduction of \$1,717,453.62 of the estimates."

"The reason why there is a larger appropriation this year than last year is attributable to the fact that \$1,000,000 which is usually carried in the Army bill for the Organized Militia was provided for in a separate measure, and last year enough money was not appropriated for the pay and subsistence of the Army; in the former case there is an estimated deficiency of \$2,800,000 and in the latter an estimated deficiency of \$1,000,000. It will thus be seen that the present bill carries really a smaller appropriation than last year for the actual needs of the Army. The Chief of the Quartermaster Corps estimates that by reason of the consolidation of the supply departments there will be saved in the next fiscal year \$3,000,000."

"There is but little legislation in the accompanying bill. The wording of some of the items has been changed to meet the new conditions brought about by the consolidation of the Supply Corps, but beyond that no legislation is suggested."

"A new item in the bill is one for \$25,000 to meet the expenses incident to holding the international rifle shooting competition at Camp Perry, Ohio."

Other items attached to the bill under discussion are these:

Withholding of pay "on account of disease resulting from intemperance or other misconduct" is made permanent legislation.

It is also provided that "hereafter no further appointments of pay clerks shall be made."

The Superintendent of the Nurse Corps hereafter "shall receive such allowances of quarters, subsistence and medical care during illness as may be prescribed in regulations by the Secretary of War."

Hereafter "Sec. 3620, R.S., as amended by Act of Feb. 27, 1877, shall not be construed as precluding Army paymasters from drawing checks in favor of the person or institution designated by endorsement made on his monthly pay account by any officer of the Army if the pay account has been deposited for payment on maturity in conformity with such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe: Provided further, That payment by the United States of a check on the endorsement of the endorsement specified on the pay account shall be a full acquittance for the amount due on the pay account."

The Camp Perry item follows:

To meet the expenses incident to holding an International Rifle Shooting Competition at Camp Perry, Ohio, in co-operation with the Perry Victory Centennial Celebration to be held in September, 1913. In connection therewith, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to loan to the management of the tournament such new U.S. magazine rifles, caliber thirty, model 1903, as may be necessary to carry out the regulations of the

International Union and to detail officers and men to conduct the tournament, such detailed officers not to be effected by the Army Appropriation Act, approved Aug. 24, 1912, \$25,000: Provided, That the rifles and equipment of the visiting riflemen be admitted under bond and that the ammunition and personal effects of such riflemen be admitted to the U.S. without the imposition of duty.

Mr. Prince reserved a point of order on an amendment providing the President, at the suggestion of Mr. Taft, with a colonel for his staff. Mr. Fowler reserved a point of order on the appropriation for aviation officers of fifty per cent. increase of pay. He wishes to limit the increase to actual flyers having the salary of first lieutenant. After a long argument Mr. Fowler withdrew his point of order. Mr. Sharp offered an amendment to give aviators double pay, and he made a long and earnest argument on their behalf. He was seconded by Mr. Slayden and Mr. Hardwick, but his amendment was rejected—ayes 8, noes 37. A point of order was made on an amendment to include enlisted men in aviation service with increase of pay.

On the report of the Surgeon General that the provision for depriving intemperates of pay had operated very efficiently, it was made permanent law.

The chairman sustained a point of order against an amendment offered by Mr. Tilson permitting the President at his discretion to restore to the active list on the certificate of a board as to his mental and physical qualifications any officer on the retired list with the rank and relative position he would have held if he had not been retired. Mr. Roberts said: "If this amendment as proposed should become law would it not be possible for a man on the retired list with the rank of first lieutenant to get back into the Army with the rank of major? In other words, he would be getting promotion while on the retired list."

In the course of a long discussion on the pay of the Army Mr. Helm said: "As soon as we can get rid of the Philippine Islands I would say reduce it to 25,000 men. These islands are the only excuse you men have for a big Army and big Navy. The moment you get rid of the Philippine Islands your big Navy and your big Army is gone. You recognize it, and the War Department and the Navy Department recognize it."

In reply Mr. Mondell said: "We have grown way beyond an army of 25,000 men. We have grown to an Army of the present size beyond all question, whether we have the Philippines or no, and being one of those who do not believe in ever sending soldiers to the Panama Canal, except, perhaps, a corporal's guard possibly, I still believe we need all the soldiers we now have without regard to the Panama Canal, because we have not too many men to form the nucleus that will be necessary for expansion if we have foreign trouble."

Mr. Cox moved to reduce the appropriation for mileage to \$157,000, saying: "The average rate of travel, paying Pullman fare, would be 2½ cents a mile. The proviso which I intend to make permanent law tends to reduce expenditures under this item."

A point of order was taken on this, but before it could be settled the committee arose and the debate was adjourned to the next day.

FORTIFICATION APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Fortifications Appropriation bill, carrying \$5,218,250, was reported in the House Jan. 16. A proviso of the bill prohibits the payment of any part of the appropriation for the purchase of powder, other than for small arms, at a price exceeding 53 cents. Senator John Walter Smith, of Maryland, declares that he will lead the fight before the Senate Fortifications Committee for the passage of that section of the House bill authorizing the construction of a great fort at Cape Henry, Va. "Every military authority that has passed upon the project for a fort at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay," said the Senator, "has approved the plan and urged us to make the necessary appropriation. These authorities have repeatedly declared that the safety of Baltimore, Annapolis, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk and the other cities of the bay and its estuaries depended upon an impregnable fort at Cape Henry. There has been no division and no qualifications in their statements. Therefore, when the House bill comes before the Senate Fortifications Committee, of which I am a member, I shall do all in my power to gain the concurrence of the upper body in the House plan. I am glad the House has at last approved the preliminary appropriation."

In a hearing before the committee General Wood said: "The relative importance of the items about to be considered should, in my opinion, be given as follows: First, the completion of the fortifications in the insular possessions and the Canal Zone and the supply of the necessary ordnance and ammunition; that item I should put before all others; and second in importance, I should put the increase in Field Artillery guns and ammunition. The third place should be occupied by the appropriations for home defense. If the committee has to reduce our estimates, the Department would be very glad to have it consider them in about that order. On the Atlantic coast the most important piece of fortification work to be done is the proposed defense of the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. Next in order would be the completion of the fire-control and searchlights for the fortifications already constructed. But the piece of work of primary importance is the erection of fortifications at the entrance of the bay at the site which I think you gentlemen saw the other day. The present plans for the fortification contemplate the construction of emplacements for eight 12-inch mortars, four 12-inch rifles, and four 6-inch rifles, the necessary mining structures, and the installation of fire-control and searchlight systems, at an estimated cost of \$1,801,700. It is thought that 16-inch guns should be mounted instead of 12-inch, and that mortars of the model being constructed for the defense of the Isthmian Canal should be provided. The project contemplates also the quartering of the troops for these guns at Fort Monroe, Va., at an estimated cost in barracks and quarters of \$300,000, with four companies permanently stationed at the cape, and the transfer of the armament from less important point at an estimated cost of \$30,000, making the total estimated cost of the project \$3,624,700. There is no difference of opinion either as to the desirability of this fortification of its adequacy."

Others who appeared before the committee were General Weaver, Colonel Burr, Secretary Stimson, General Bixby, Colonel Birnie, Colonel Greble, Major O'Hern and General Allen. Also Mr. Waddell, Edmund G. Buckner, vice-president of the du Pont Powder Company, Mr. Hilles, General Crozier and Admiral Twining who testified as to the cost of powder.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

In his testimony before the House Committee on Naval Affairs Engineer-in-Chief Hutch I. Cone, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, stated that he had an unexpended balance of \$252,000, but would need more next year on account of extensive boiler renewal required for ships now ten or twelve years old. The number of ships is also increasing quite rapidly.

As to aeroplanes Admiral Cone said: "It is a thing that is in a stage of development, and it is almost impossible to estimate just what will be necessary. I think the same thing might apply to small boats, and a large number of other things. It would be much better if the discretion were left in the Navy Department. It is desirable not to have a restriction with regard to the amount of money which we can spend for aeroplane machinery."

The Chairman: "How much is it contemplated that you will spend?"

Admiral Cone: "That is hard for me to say. It might run up to \$150,000 or it might not be more than \$30,000, depending largely upon the development of aeroplanes, and upon the amount of money available in the appropriation, which has a direct bearing on the amount which can be spent. In any event, I do not think I could spend any large sum, because it would not be available, because to do so it would have to be taken from other more necessary things."

Mr. Witherspoon: "In view of the fact that we authorized at the last session of Congress only one battleship will that make the necessity for the increased number of skilled men the same as if we had authorized two?"

Admiral Cone: "The necessity will be greater for this reason: you authorized one battleship, but you also authorized six destroyers, eight submarines, two fuel ships, one submarine tender and one destroyer tender, making six different types of ships. Of course, it is not as difficult to design a submarine tender or a fuel ship as it would be in the case of a battleship, but in the machinery part it is almost as difficult, and the design work with reference to two or four battleships is very little more than with reference to one, because the designs for one carry for the other. I am not complaining, because we want to build as many ships as we can, but the variety of ships appropriated for last year has taxed us to the limit in our designing force and we are behind."

It appears that the Florida cost \$6,286,143, and the limit was \$6,400,000. With armor and armament added the cost was \$10,190,235. The cost of the battleships has been as follows: Indiana, \$5,983,371.98; Massachusetts, \$6,047,117.95; Kentucky, \$4,998,119.43; Alabama, \$4,065,820.22; total, \$21,694,429.58; average cost, \$5,423,607.39. Delaware, \$8,059,719.62; North Dakota, \$8,517,587.99; Utah, \$8,019,771.69; Florida, \$10,190,235; total, \$34,787,314.30; average cost, \$8,696,828.58. Approximate increased cost of new type ship over old type, \$3,275,000.

After numerous experiments a compound has been found that "tremendously" reduces boiler corrosion. This compound will keep the water alkaline, and at the same time will prevent foaming to a certain extent, and will keep the grease and soap in solution so that it does not rest on the surface and can be blown out of the boiler. It has been found impossible to keep salt water out of the boilers, and this produces not only salts, but certain acids, inducing electrical affinities.

Admiral Cone: "At the present price of coal and oil on the East coast of our country, a ship can steam three and one-half times farther by the use of coal than she can by using oil. At the present price of coal, oil would have to be sold at a price of 1.4 cents a gallon to equal the performance of a ship burning coal. Of course, the condition is reversed on the West coast of the United States." It is cheaper to build a ship to burn oil. The crew in the fireroom would be about one-half what it would be to burn coal. The tubes deteriorate much faster in burning coal.

Mr. Talbot: "A ship supplied with oil could sail 1,400 miles, while one supplied with coal could only sail 900 miles?"

Admiral Cone: "Yes, sir; for the same weight. The coal is more secure in time of battle, but the way we are designing the ships now we are putting the oil in remote parts, and saving enough weight in the boilers and fuel to increase the protection by the use of armor. It is my opinion that the oil ship will be better protected. In a battleship of about 30,000 tons the weight of oil-burning machinery could be designed to drive a ship two knots faster than with the same weight in the design of a coal-burning ship, due largely to the saving in boilers and fuel."

Mr. Gregg: "You spoke awhile ago of coaling at sea. Would the use of oil obviate that?"

Admiral Cone: "Absolutely. I personally have pumped water from one torpedo destroyer to another in a sea-way; it is very simple. Of course, there are many other things that would be saved. You would save in the handling of fuel. It does not cost much to handle oil."

The Bureau is anxious to experiment with an internal combustion engine of which the witness said: "It possesses great advantages in those particulars. As to the first cost, I believe it will be fully as expensive to construct as a steam plant, but it will operate on less than half the amount of fuel and when fully developed it will take much less supervision compared with the oil-burning boiler."

Mr. Hobson: "No form of gas will give you the power equal to steam nor exhaust, but the double-acting engine would be such a great advance as to power that it would almost cut the weight in two?"

Admiral Cone: "It does just about cut it in two."

Turning to matters affecting Navy personnel Admiral Cone said: "With reference to the correspondence schools, not only the men but a number of officers take those courses in technical matters. Those schools are encouraged by the Department because it is believed that they do a great deal of good."

Mr. Roberts: "It would be better, perhaps, to take the men off the ships and put them on one ship in reserve, the ambitious men, those willing and anxious to study."

Admiral Cone: "To my certain knowledge the officers stand ready to help them. Another thing, if a warrant officer wants to come up for a commission and shows prospect of passing the examination, and aptitude, the Department will give him such duty as to permit him not only to study, but to have facilities for learning. I know of a number of cases in which that has been done."

The Chairman: "I know a young man who is to-day

a commander in the Navy who several years ago, when I first got acquainted with him, came to me and said that he had taken an examination and failed. He came in from the enlisted force through the commissioned line. He had failed, I think, in three of his studies in his examination for promotion after he had gotten in, and he wanted to take another examination. I submitted the matter to the Department and they granted him a second examination. On the second examination he passed on two and failed on one, on navigation. Thereupon, the Secretary of the Navy directed that he be given a third examination, and that the examination be postponed until the last minute of the time for promotion, and that he be placed on a ship where he could have special opportunities. He then passed the examination with flying colors, and is to-day a fine officer in the Navy."

Mr. Bathrick: "What grade?"

The Chairman: "A commander. That showed the interest in that man, because they said that they wanted to encourage the enlisted men, and I expect you will find it is not only the one instance where they have given a man three examinations and given him a ship with instruction to give him special instruction."

NAVAL ORDNANCE.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs received much interesting and valuable information on the subject of naval ordnance from Rear Admiral Twining, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, in his hearing before the Committee on Jan. 4. The members of the Committee nearly collapsed when the Admiral asked them to cut down one of his appropriations.

The Chairman: "For lining and hooping to the muzzle, 8-inch 40-caliber mark five guns, \$40,000. How much more will be needed after this \$40,000?"

Admiral Twining: "I should like to cut that \$40,000 down to \$24,000, and that will finish the job."

Mr. Bathrick: "Good. Applause from the gallery, gentlemen."

Mr. Roberts: "We will increase your salary."

Admiral Twining: "\$16,000?"

For target practice the Admiral wants \$400,000 more so as not only to have more practice for each vessel and include in it more vessels firing twenty-four rounds, sixteen with reduced charges, from all of the vessels that are in full commission, and from the vessels in reserve about six rounds a year. The maximum endurance of some of the 12-inch guns is about 300 rounds. Twice that number could be fired before relining by having projectiles especially made for the gun. From the torpedo defense guns, seven inches to three inches, thirty rounds are fired in some cases as the life of the gun is so long, 800 to 1,000 rounds, that the wear is immaterial, but the average is twenty-four rounds. One or two 6-inch have been worn out on the proving ground and one or two 3-inch, but in service their life is practically unlimited.

Stating that there was not sufficient reserve of ammunition or projectiles Mr. Roberts asked: "How soon will we reach the proper reserve of ammunition and projectiles, in how many years?"

Admiral Twining: "As a full reply to this question would involve making public certain confidential information, with the permission of the committee I will submit the information asked for, confidentially, and not to be entered in the record."

In reply to another question the Admiral said: "So far as I am aware, the French have not adopted our methods of making powder. While their powder is in general the same as ours, there are two or three very radical differences. One is in the selection of the raw material—their cotton. They have not been careful, or were not until very recently at least, to select the very best cotton for making their powder. * * * They show carelessness in the selection of material, the use of certain ingredients that are not the best, and great carelessness in their blending and naming of their lots of powder. These statements are all taken from official French reports, and I believe they are true. Three or four months ago I saw in the newspapers that they had decided to take all of the powder out of the ships. I immediately asked the Department to cable to Paris to our Naval Attaché for confirmation, and the statement was confirmed that they had taken substantially every pound of powder out of the ships and put it ashore. Then they immediately started to replace that powder. To what extent they have done that with new powder I am unable to say, but I know that a representative of the du Pont Powder Company, as soon as he heard of this, went immediately abroad to see if he could get any business, and up to the time that he left Paris, not more than six weeks ago, they had not yet purchased or made in large quantities any powder of any different kind from that they had made before."

From one concern 230 torpedoes were purchased last year and from another 106. There are now in course of manufacture 165 18-inch Whitehead torpedoes. The cost has been reduced from \$4,600 to \$3,600. The largest torpedo made is 21-inch. "Some are designed for 10,000 yards range and some for a shorter range, 4,000 to 5,000 yards, with a higher speed," Admiral Twining said. "They will do 5,000—well, to be conservative, say 4,000—at 35-knot speed, and are expected to do 10,000 yards at about a 27-knot speed. The Bliss-Leavitt torpedo is operated by a turbine engine, and the variation in speed is not so great as in the Whitehead. We only allow a variation of, I think, half a knot, or something like that. They get their maximum speed very quickly after they are started and keep it to the end, until they stop. The Whitehead torpedo, of course, falls off a little more in speed. You can get just as high speed out of the reciprocating engine, but I do not think you can get as long a range; we regard the turbine torpedo as superior on account of its great durability. The factory at Newport has a capacity of 100 torpedoes a year. There is land enough there to establish a factory with a capacity of 400 torpedoes a year and to take care of all the repair work in addition. Beyond that I think probably we could not go."

The Bliss people have to pay \$400 each for testing torpedoes as their testing station is far from their factory. It costs the Government \$100.

Admiral Twining: "We are getting up now what we call a standard Navy torpedo, which includes all the best features of all the torpedoes we know about, and that will have a turbine engine. We hope it will be a good one."

"This question of mines is one that has been occupying the attention of the Navy Department to a great

extent recently. We have never done very much in the way of developing mines in this country. Only \$200,000 has been appropriated. In addition to that I find that approximately \$125,000 has been spent from the annual appropriations of the Bureau of Ordnance for mines and mining appliances, making a total of about \$325,000, as a result of which we have about 325 mines. During the war between Japan and Russia there were over 6,000 mines used by the two sides, and some of them, if you remember, were used to very good effect. The Japanese suffered really more than the Russians. They lost two battleships and several smaller vessels. Russia lost a battleship and had some of her vessels very seriously damaged, so they were not able to take part in the war. It is a thing I think we should not any longer neglect, to provide a sufficient number of mines, and I regret that I did not ask for more money this year. We are obligated by the terms of The Hague Convention of 1907 to have all anchored mines so designed that if they break adrift they become inoperative, and any floating mine must become inoperative one hour after it goes overboard. You sow them in front of the enemy's fleet and he cannot come after you."

The Chairman: "Does not that limitation of one hour very materially impair the value of these mines in war time?"

Admiral Twining: "It restricts their useful field, of course, to a considerable extent. It would force people to use an anchored mine where they could, without that restriction, use a floating mine, which is very much cheaper, costing about half as much. The anchored mine has the advantage that it can be recovered."

Admiral Twining: "Experiments have proved to the satisfaction of the Department that the theoretical penetration of armor, as based on proving ground data, can be realized at long ranges; also it has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Department that an armor piercing shell, even when it does not pass through a protective deck behind armor, can do a great deal of damage by its detonation and explosion behind the armor. It has also demonstrated that an armor piercing shell striking the armored deck of the vessel can seriously damage the ship, even though it may not penetrate; it can do a great deal of damage by blowing large holes in the deck and throwing large fragments of the shell and the deck into the machinery and boilers of the ship."

On the subject of armor plates Admiral Twining said: "Of course a very high temper is given to the face of the armor plate. It is very hard, and all care is taken in annealing it afterward to remove all strains, so the plate will be perfectly uniform and cannot automatically crack afterward, but in some cases that condition is not realized in the manufacture of the armor and there is no way to discover that fact; but if it does exist, if those internal strains exist, they are most likely to develop within a few months after the installation of the plate, after all machining operations have been done on it, consequently we require the armor makers to give us a guarantee on every plate they furnish good for twelve months after the plate is installed on board the ship. After that length of time all the hammering and boring and chipping it is going to get has been done, and our experience shows us that twelve months after that date, if anything is going to happen to the plate, it will have happened. It is called spalling. It shows up by a small, or sometimes by a large, area of the surface sloughing off to the depth of one-half inch to two inches. As a rule these spalls are of very small area and very shallow; sometimes they are serious, and when they are serious, when they cover a large area or a considerable depth, we replace the plate. If they involve only a small area or a small depth we do not pay any attention to it, because it does not reduce the efficiency of the armor to any appreciable degree. Whether other countries have the same experience or not I do not know. If they do they keep it very secret, and we have it very infrequently."

Two Krupp cemented armor plates manufactured by the Carnegie Steel Company have developed spalls and are under observation. There are a number of plates on the Arkansas and Wyoming which have developed spalls, but these are very thin, and it is not probable that it will be necessary to replace them. Plates which have developed spalls were removed from a ship to the Naval Proving Ground and fired at. The results of these tests indicate that the quality of metal under the spall is excellent and that a plate with the spall removed has resisting qualities more satisfactory than the other part of the plate and not reduced in proportion to the reduction in thickness. The great objection to spalls is therefore principally a physical one, due to their appearance and locality, unless they are very deep. It frequently happens that a spall occurs in the water line belt and that it is impossible to smooth the plate up, making a very unsightly spot.

Two armor plates have been removed from the North Dakota for spalling, and one each from the Delaware, Florida, South Carolina and Wyoming; six in all.

TO REINSTATE ENSIGN J. E. AUSTIN.

Favorably reporting H.R. 23900, to authorize the President to reinstate Joseph Elliot Austin as an ensign in the U.S. Navy, the House Naval Committee gives the following account of the case:

"Joseph Elliot Austin completed his four years' course at the Naval Academy and graduated in 1908, and was ordered to sea duty on board the U.S.S. South Dakota. At this time the course of study for a midshipman was composed of four years at the Academy and two years of sea duty. In September, 1909, while still a midshipman, he was married, which was held by the Navy Department to be in violation of naval regulations forbidding midshipmen to marry, and he was accordingly dismissed from the Navy on Feb. 14, 1910.

"From evidence submitted it appears that Midshipman Austin had heard of rumors or unofficial statements that it was contrary to naval regulations for a midshipman to marry while on his two years' cruise after graduation, and in an attempt to learn of the existence of such a regulation he consulted his brother officers on board his ship, and the Navy Regulations as well, but found no such regulation. The evidence indicated that the regulation referred to was contained on page 5 of Changes in Navy Regulations No. 4, of June 25, 1909, and that Midshipman Austin consulted a copy of these changes in the regulations, but could not find the one in question. He subsequently learned that page 5 was omitted in the regulations which he consulted.

"Midshipman Austin, on the night before his marriage, informed the captain of his ship and asked that he be excused from duty the next day in order that he might be married, and invited the captain to attend. He also asked that several of his junior brother officers be excused in order that they might attend the ceremony. The evidence shows that the captain did not war-

Midshipman Austin of any intended violation of the regulations on his part, but, on the contrary, congratulated him and expressed regret that he personally could not attend the ceremony, but permission was granted to the junior officers to go ashore during drill hours and attend the wedding. The day following the wedding Mr. Austin's ship sailed to the Philippine Islands, and shortly after his arrival there his attention was called to the fact that he had violated the regulations in being married and he was called upon to state whether or not he had been excused by the Secretary of the Navy in exempting himself from this regulation. In reply he stated simply that he had not been excused, with no further statement, expecting a general court-martial, at which time he would be given an opportunity fully to explain the circumstances set forth above. In this he acted upon the advice of his brother officers on board his ship. However, no court-martial was ordered in his case and he was dropped from the Service upon the arrival of his ship in the first United States port, which was San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 14, 1909.

The committee concludes: "In view of the fact that the evidence tends to show that Midshipman Austin made a search to find a regulation which forbade his marriage while on his two years' cruise as a midshipman, and further that his attention was not called to such regulation by his commanding officer, and in view of the further fact that a change in the law has since permitted midshipmen to marry immediately after their graduation from the four years' course at the Academy, the committee recommends that the bill do pass."

THE NEW CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

President Taft on Jan. 13 sent to the Senate the nomination of Col. George P. Scriven, Signal Corps, U.S.A., to be Chief Signal Officer, succeeding Brig. Gen. James Allen, who retires on account of the age limit Feb. 13, 1913. Colonel Scriven is an officer of well known ability, and was born in Pennsylvania Feb. 21, 1854. He was graduated from the U.S.M.A. and promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 8th Infantry, June 14, 1878. He was transferred to the 3d Artillery in June, 1879, and remained in that command until December, 1890, when he was appointed first lieutenant in the Signal Corps. He had previously made an extended journey through Mexico, to gain a knowledge of its country and people, and it was on account of his most able reconnaissance work on this trip, that he was appointed in the Signal Corps. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel in July, 1904. During his varied service he was among other duties at the U.S.M.A. as assistant professor of French, was on duty in Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, under U.S. State Department as Commissioner of Columbian Exposition, 1891-92. He was appointed military attaché to Mexico, 1893, and to Italy in October, 1894. He was with the U.S. commission at the coronation of the Emperor of Russia in 1896, and was military attaché to Turkey and observer with the Turkish army, May-July, 1897.

He was appointed major and signal officer of Volunteers in May, 1898, and was assigned to the staff of Major Gen. Wesley Merritt in his expedition to the Philippines. He was later military secretary to General Merritt when the latter was military governor of the Philippines. He was Signal officer, Department of Cuba, and military secretary to the major general commanding in 1899. In October, 1899, he was ordered to duty again in the Philippines at his own request. He took part in the famous China relief expedition in 1900 under General Chaffee and was its Chief Signal Officer, and was recommended for the brevet of lieutenant colonel by General Chaffee for gallant conduct at Yangtsun, Aug. 6, 1900, and at Peking, China, Aug. 14 and 15, 1900. After serving in the Philippines he was assigned to duty at Washington, and was Acting Chief Signal Officer of the Army at various intervals, and was on other duties, and then went to the Philippines again in 1909 as Chief Signal Officer. His last assignment to duty was in Washington, D.C.

As Chief Signal Officer, Department of the East, from Dec. 14, 1904, to April 16, 1909, his duties were chiefly connected with the fire-control installations of the Coast Artillery forts from Maine to the Capes of Virginia. Colonel Scriven has received the gold medal of the United States Service Institution, for an essay on "The Nicaragua Canal in its Military Aspects," republished by authority of the Senate of the United States; has written on the Panama Canal, also a book published in 1908 by authority of the Signal Office, War Department, "The Transmutation of Military Information."

Brig. Gen. J. Allen, Chief Signal Officer, in an official letter to the Chief of Staff, dated March 23, 1912, in commending the services of Colonel Scriven said, in part: "Colonel Scriven has served twenty-seven years in the Signal Corps, and if appointed Chief Signal Officer of the Army would still have five years to serve. Colonel Scriven's services entitle him to the greatest consideration and I approve his application and recommend his appointment."

In an official communication to the A.G. of the Army, dated May 5, 1910, Major Gen. William P. Duvall, then commanding the Philippines Division, said of Colonel Scriven:

"In my opinion there is no officer of the Army better qualified than Lieutenant Colonel Scriven for the position herein in question. I have known him well, and always favorably, ever since his cadet days (I was his instructor in mathematics), and his own brief statement of the services he has rendered shows what a wide field of usefulness he has covered."

"Since June 4, 1909, he has been on duty as Chief Signal Officer of this division, and, in such berth, has given perfect satisfaction in all respects. Not only is he thoroughly informed within the wide limits of his technical and extremely important profession, but he has administrative ability of an exceptionally high order, combined with the happy faculty of getting along harmoniously with every reasonable person he may have business with, and this, too, without surrendering any essential convictions in official discussions. In this respect I feel certain that the high officials of the insular government would bear me out, for I have been assured several times, by the Governor General, of the high regard in which Colonel Scriven is held by them; the Chief Signal Officer has, naturally, closer relations with the civil government than any other officer here, with the possible exception of the judge advocate."

Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee when commanding the China Relief Expedition in a letter to the A.G. of the Army, dated Peking, Sept. 7, 1900, said:

"Major George P. Scriven, Signal Corps, chief signal

officer of the expedition, is recommended to the attention of the War Department for his efficient service. He succeeded under many difficulties in keeping us in telegraphic communication with Tientsin, thence to Tengkou. Ours was the only line advanced with the armies daily. Adequate transportation for the work could not be given him, but he succeeded in some way, notwithstanding the deficiency, in getting forward his line. Major Scriven was present on each day of battle, Aug. 6, 14 and 15, and willingly performed the duties of an aide-de-camp when requested to do so. I recommend that he be brevetted a lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army, for gallant conduct at Yangtsun, Aug. 6, 1900, and at Peking, China, Aug. 14 and 15, 1900."

Before entering West Point, Colonel Scriven entered the University of Chicago and passed through the freshman year. He then left to study the profession of civil engineer at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N.Y., and passed through the first two years of the course at that institution, leaving to go to West Point.

NAVY ELEMENTARY PRACTICE SCORES.

The Delaware won the first place in the elementary practice of last autumn in the battleship class. She was not only first in gun practice, but tied with the Florida and Utah in torpedo work. In gun practice the Idaho excelled the Florida, which landed in second place of the elementary practice. In addition to sending the usual commendatory letters to the officers of the ships which lead in their class, this year the Navy Department will send letters to the officers of the ships that make exceptionally poor records. The officers of these ships will be asked to give the reasons for the poor showing of their ships. The following are the complete scores of the fleet:

Report of scores, standing of ships, elementary practice, autumn, 1912.

VESSELS OF THE BATTLESHIP CLASS.

Stand- ing.	Vessel.	Final merit.	Commanding officer.
1.	Delaware	46.026	Capt. J. Hood
2.	Florida	43.184	Capt. H. S. Knapp
3.	Idaho	42.555	Capt. W. L. Howard
*4.	Michigan	38.051	Capt. E. E. Capehart
5.	Connecticut	34.811	Capt. Hugh Kodman
6.	Louisiana	34.665	Capt. R. Welles
*7.	Missouri	33.875	Capt. F. L. Chapin
*8.	New Hampshire	33.708	Capt. James H. Oliver
9.	Utah	30.997	Capt. W. S. Benson
10.	Rhode Island	30.383	Capt. H. P. Jones
*11.	North Dakota	27.979	Capt. H. B. Wilson
*12.	Virginia	27.957	Capt. J. D. McDonald
13.	New Jersey	22.424	Capt. F. W. Kellogg
14.	Kansas	22.358	Capt. J. A. Hoogewerf
*15.	Maryland	22.138	Capt. J. M. Elliott
*16.	Colorado	21.580	Capt. W. A. Gill
*17.	Minnesota	21.300	Capt. G. R. Clark
*18.	Ohio	20.758	Capt. C. C. Marsh
*19.	South Carolina	19.056	Capt. T. Snowden
20.	Nebraska	17.248	Capt. S. Wood
*21.	Saratoga	16.656	Capt. H. A. Bispham
*22.	Vermont	15.635	Capt. H. P. Huse
*23.	California	15.456	Capt. A. S. Halstead
*24.	Georgia	12.019	Capt. M. Johnson

*Did not fire torpedoes. †No torpedoes on board.
Vessels that have not fired torpedoes will do so while in the neighborhood of Guantanamo.

GUNS.

Stand- ing.	Vessel.	Merit for guns.	Stand- ing.	Vessel.	Merit for guns.
1.	Delaware	41.718	13.	New Jersey	24.106
2.	Idaho	41.408	14.	Kansas	22.753
3.	Florida	38.615	15.	Maryland	22.138
4.	Michigan	38.051	16.	Colorado	21.580
5.	Louisiana	33.930	17.	Minnesota	21.300
6.	Missouri	33.875	18.	Ohio	20.758
7.	New Hampshire	33.708	19.	Nebraska	19.056
8.	Connecticut	31.737	20.	South Carolina	19.056
9.	Rhode Island	30.729	21.	Saratoga	16.656
10.	Virginia	27.957	22.	Vermont	15.635
11.	North Dakota	27.979	23.	California	15.466
12.	Utah	24.679	24.	Georgia	12.019

TORPEDOES.

Stand- ing.	Ship.	Final merit.	Torpedo officer.
1.	Delaware	75.000	Lieut. (J.G.) J. M. Courts
1.	Florida	75.000	Lieut. (J.G.) N. H. White
1.	Utah	75.000	Ensign E. W. Strother
4.	Idaho	50.000	Ens. F. S. Steinwache
5.	Connecticut	46.667	
6.	Louisiana	37.500	Lt. (J.G.) McKittrick
7.	Rhode Island	29.100	Lieut. D. A. Weaver
8.	Kansas	20.833	Ensign P. L. Carroll
9.	New Jersey	16.667	Ens. P. K. Robottom
10.	Nebraska	9.167	

SIGNS OF PUBLIC OPINION ON PEACE.

At the dinner of the Holland Society in New York on Thursday, Jan. 16, Jonkeer Loudon, the Minister of the Netherlands to this country, said he regretted that there were signs that the United States might give up the Philippines and the Dutch would thereby lose a highly esteemed neighbor in the Far East. In his address Mayor Gaynor, who spoke next, said:

"The Minister from Holland has said something about this Carnegie peace over there, Mr. Carnegie. They call it the Peace Palace. I am afraid a good many will go there who do not want peace, and nobody will go there who wants war. That may turn out to be the trouble about the Peace Palace. Italy did not put on wooden shoes and tramp over to The Hague before she declared war against Turkey in the Tripoli matter, did she? And down there in the bowels of Europe where these mysterious people live who have gone to war with the Turks, they didn't make any peace pilgrimage to The Hague either."

"I imagine that the Swiss would probably make a pilgrimage to Mr. Carnegie's peace palace to avoid a naval war. They have not a single ship, if I am correctly informed."

"And sometimes when we have to go there it may be a bitter pill, Mr. Minister from Holland. If we have to go over there and submit the question whether we have a right to let our ships go free through the Panama Canal, I think we will walk as slow as possible on the way over. And if we ever get there and get licked I think we won't make a tour of Europe afterward, but we will get home as soon as possible. We will have had enough of the peace palace. I am quite sure that the nations who have nothing very important to dispute over, and nations who do not want to go to war, and in the case of two nations where one is afraid and the other doesn't, as we say in America, I am quite sure that in these cases they will go to The Hague and visit Mr. Carnegie's peace palace."

"Now, Mr. Carnegie, you are one of the best friends

I have in the world, and I am sure you will forgive all that I am saying about this peace palace to-night. But when something vital comes up that concerns the sovereignty and the pride of two nations, I am afraid they won't be in any hurry to go to the peace palace. They will go at it in the other way nip and tuck, and see which can win out."

It is announced that Capt. Washington I. Chambers, U.S.N., who is in charge of naval aviation, will soon make experiments to test the practical worth of two devices for effecting semi-automatic stability. One is the gyroscope which Glenn H. Curtiss recently used successfully on his flying boat. The other is a simplified modification of the Doutré principle combined with a semi-automatic modification of the Etève speed indicator. The Etève device was invented by Captain Etève, of the French army, instructor at St. Cyr, and is designed to enable the aviator to fly at a standard speed. Three of these instruments have been purchased by the Navy. A naval flying boat which is being built at Marblehead will be the first to have stabilizing attachments. The Doutré invention has been tried with distinguished success in France in securing automatic longitudinal control. It anticipates a loss of equilibrium and corrects it in time to avoid excessive movement of the ailerons, whereas the operation of the control lever by the hands of skilful pilots now always occurs after the perturbation and often after a dangerous loss of equilibrium. General Roques, of the French army school of aviation instruction, after a demonstration for his benefit was so impressed with the success of the device that he went up for quarter of an hour himself to test personally its value. In his annual report Secretary of the Navy Meyer suggested that the time was near at hand when flying machines would be automatically controlled.

Paymr. Gen. T. J. Cowie, U.S.N., has awarded a contract for 125,000 pounds of Navy plug tobacco to Martin Brothers, 116 Broad street, New York city, at thirty-nine cents per pound. Before this contract was awarded, fifty-four samples, furnished by fifteen bidders, were given extensive tests and investigations at the navy yard, New York. These samples were smoked and chewed by bluejackets accustomed to using the Navy plug. In addition all the samples were given a careful chemical analysis for quality of leaf and contents of sand or other foreign matter. The reports received were then tabulated and graded by a board of officers at the navy yard, New York, specially appointed for this purpose, with the result that the sample furnished by Martin Brothers was considered best adapted for use in the Navy.

Commenting on a suggestion that Secretary Meyer should be chosen Senator from Massachusetts the Boston Transcript says: "Massachusetts not only has a right to, but we believe does, take pride in the services of Mr. Meyer at home and abroad, and they will find themselves mistaken who think he will not be a prominent factor in the affairs of the Commonwealth upon his return at the end of the present Administration. It so happens that the events of the last campaign have left his personal friendship with Mr. Roosevelt unimpaired, and the administration of the Navy Department is notable for its progressive achievement."

The officers of the British cruiser Natal, which brought the body of Whitelaw Reid to New York, gave an informal reception on their ship January 15, to bid farewell to their many hosts in the city. The Natal sailed Jan. 16 for England with a new ship's boat on the starboard side in the place of the one lost overboard in a gale on the voyage over, and a new topmast to replace the old one. During their visit the officers and men of the Natal have enjoyed to the full the hospitality of the city. They expressed themselves as most appreciative of their reception.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus and Capt. William R. Shoemaker, U.S.N., will go to Panama for a short trip following the inspection of the Guantanamo Naval Station by the Joint Army and Navy Board, of which they are members. The military members of the board will return to Washington on board the Mayflower following their inspection of Guantanamo, but Rear Admiral Osterhaus and Captain Shoemaker will then go to Colon.

Second Lieut. Armor S. Heffley, U.S.M.C., who was recently tried by G.C.M. on a charge of being intoxicated while on duty, was found guilty and sentenced to dismissal. President Taft approved the verdict. Lieutenant Heffley was formerly attached to the battleship North Dakota, and his offense occurred at New York on Dec. 13. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Indiana on Jan. 6, 1909.

The bids for armor plate on the U.S.S. Pennsylvania which will be opened Feb. 18, will call for about the same thickness of plate as that which is now being manufactured for the Nevada and Oklahoma. The belt armor for the Pennsylvania will be thirteen inches thick, while much of the turret armor will reach a thickness of sixteen inches. The general arrangement of the armor of the Pennsylvania will be the same as that of the Nevada and Oklahoma.

President Taft announced on Jan. 13 the appointment of the board of visitors for the year 1913 to the U.S. Naval Academy. The members are Herbert L. Satterlee of New York, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Max Pam and Nelson Lampert of Illinois, David S. Barry and George G. Hill of the District of Columbia, S. A. Perkins of Washington, and Frederick W. Davis of Connecticut.

Within an hour after the newspapers had announced that the Navy Department had an available Maine relic in the enamelled steel bathtub which Captain, now Rear Admiral, Sigsbee used, the city of St. Joseph, Mo., sent a peremptory claim by telegraph to the Department. Standing by his pledge of "First come, first served," Captain Leigh, in charge of the relics, allotted the bathtub to the Missouri town.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Arkansas has been assigned to duty with the First Division, Atlantic Fleet.

The Utah will act as temporary flagship of the First Division, Atlantic Fleet, until further notice.

The Second Division of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, consisting of the battleships Michigan, South Carolina, Vermont and Tennessee, with torpedo boats, arrived at Colon Jan. 12, to remain five days. Officers and men were given leave for seeing the canal.

The following is the present organization of the battleship divisions of the Atlantic Fleet: Wyoming (fleet flagship). First Division—Utah (temporary flag), Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, North Dakota. Second Division—Vermont (flag), Louisiana, Michigan, New Hampshire, South Carolina. Third Division—Virginia (flag), Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island. Fourth Division—Minnesota (flag), Connecticut, Idaho, Kansas, Ohio.

The U.S.S. Annapolis leaves Mare Island Jan. 20 for San Diego, Cal., where she will engage in target practice, beginning Jan. 27.

The U.S.S. Nashville, which has been relieved from duty in San Domingan waters, goes to Guantanamo for target practice. From there she sails to New Orleans. The Nashville will go to the New York Navy Yard about Feb. 2, where she will remain until the end of the month.

The U.S.S. Potomac remains at the Charleston Yard for about a month, where she is undergoing repairs.

The transport Prairie has gone to the Charleston, S.C. Yard, where she will undergo repairs for about a month. The departure of the Second Submarine Group with the tenders Castine and Tonopah, to join the Atlantic Fleet at Guantanamo, has again been delayed. It is not thought that the vessels will get away before Jan. 20.

Officers and men of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet stationed at Philadelphia have raised more than \$600 and purchased a wedding present for Miss Helen Gould. The gift is a heavy sterling silver vase mounted on an ebony stand. It stands twelve inches high without the base. On the support is a silver plate, on which are inscribed the date and the names of the donors.

There was, of course, no truth in the daily newspaper reports that Rear Admiral R. M. Doyle, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., had issued an order barring mascots from aboard ships because he had been rammed astern by a billy goat at full speed. Rear Admiral Doyle states that he had ordered the removal of the pets because medical officers thought they might have something to do with the cerebro-spinal meningitis and measles at the Marine Barracks. The Admiral further said that when the danger of infection passed the mascots would be permitted to return.

On Jan. 1, 1913, the business of the banking department carried on by the Brooklyn Branch of the Navy Y.M.C.A. since its opening was transferred to the Franklin Trust Company, one of the strongest banking institutions in Brooklyn, which company has opened a branch in the Y.M.C.A. building, 167 Sands street, Brooklyn. It is in charge of Mr. Charles O. Tittle as manager, who will extend to the men of the Service all of the courtesies and conveniences consistent with sound banking principles. His office will be open from 12 until 6:30 on week days, with the exception of Saturday, when the closing hour will be five o'clock, and will be closed on Sundays and holidays.

The U.S.S. Wyoming Chapter of the Navy Young Men's Christian Association has been formed on that ship with about 100 members to aid in carrying out the object of the association among the enlisted men of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps on shipboard; to promote the physical, social, intellectual and spiritual life of its members and others. Any enlisted man in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps may become a member of this chapter by subscribing to the by-laws of same and attaching his name thereto.

The New York Yacht Club is very much in favor of the plan for a naval reserve as proposed by the Navy Department, and will give all possible assistance in the creation of such a reserve. The club has adopted resolutions signifying its approval of the Navy Department scheme.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Petrel, arrived Jan. 14 at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.
Albany, arrived Jan. 13 at Olongapo, P.I.
Nero, arrived Jan. 13 at Tiburon, Cal.
Whipple, Preble, Paul Jones, Stewart, Truxtun, Alert, F-1, F-2 and F-3, arrived Jan. 13 at San Diego, Cal.
Montana, arrived Jan. 15 at Port Said, Egypt.
North Dakota, Florida and Orion, arrived Jan. 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Saturn, sailed Jan. 14 from Salina Cruz, Mexico, for Corinto, Nicaragua.
Justin, sailed Jan. 14 from Tiburon, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.
Mars, arrived Jan. 14 at Colon.
Arethusa, arrived Jan. 15 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Prairie, sailed Jan. 15 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Charleston, S.C.
Troquais, sailed Jan. 15 from Mare Island, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.
Cesar, sailed Jan. 15 from Newport News, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Wheeling, sailed Jan. 16 from Jacksonville, Fla., for Key West, Fla.
Cincinnati, arrived at Manila Jan. 14.
Anst. Civil Engr. Carl A. Bostrom, with rank of ensign, to be an assistant civil engineer with rank of lieutenant (junior grade) from Oct. 16, 1912.
Aast. Civil Engr. Ralph M. Warfield, with rank of ensign

to be an assistant civil engineer with rank of lieutenant (junior grade) from Dec. 3, 1912.

Second Lieut. Bernard L. Smith to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Dec. 22, 1912, to fill a vacancy.

Asst. Paymr. Omar D. Conger to be a passed assistant paymaster from Aug. 22, 1912, to fill a vacancy.

Asst. Paymr. Spencer E. Dickinson to be a passed assistant paymaster from Aug. 23, 1912, to fill a vacancy.

Mach. Charles Allen to be a chief machinist from Dec. 27, 1912, upon the completion of six years' service as a machinist.

Marine Corps.

First Lieut. William P. Upshur to be a captain in the Marine Corps from Aug. 22, 1912, to fill a vacancy.

Second Lieut. Clarence E. Nutting to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Oct. 5, 1912, to fill a vacancy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 10.—Surg. A. R. Alfred detached navy yard, Norfolk; to receiving ship at New York.

Asst. Naval Constr. C. A. Harrington to inspector of hull material for the Western District, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mach. C. M. Baldwin detached Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company; to receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.

Paymr. Clerk W. M. Smith resignation accepted, to take effect Jan. 15, 1913.

Paymr. Clerk P. K. Jensen appointed. To receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.

Cablegram from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Dated Shanghai, Jan. 10, 1913.

Comdr. S. S. Robinson detached Cincinnati; to home.

Comdr. J. V. Chase detached Monterey; to Cincinnati.

JAN. 11.—Capt. G. R. Clark to supervisor 3d, 4th and 5th Naval Districts.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. B. Coffman detached Dolphin; to Arkansas.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. A. Monroe detached works Sperry Gyroscope Company, New York, N.Y.; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. D. McWhorter to works William Cramp and Son, connection G-4, and in command when commissioned.

Ensign Frank Slingluff, jr., to North Carolina.

Surg. W. H. Bell to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Gun. Daniel Duncan to Hartford.

Mach. G. E. Maynard detached receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; to South Carolina.

JAN. 13.—Lieut. (J.G.) Richard Hill detached Chauncey; to post-graduate course, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign W. R. Munroe to Alert.

Surg. J. A. Murphy detached naval training station, Newport, R.I.; to naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Act. Asst. Dent. Surg. E. H. Tennent to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

The following boatswains receiving an acting appointment as boatswain from Jan. 11, 1913, have been assigned as follows:

G. B. Llewellyn to Constellation; W. C. Milligan to Oregon; F. J. Legere to naval station, Cavite; James Reilly to Constellation, J. H. MacDonald to Monadnock, W. A. James to Constellation; W. A. Fulkerson to Atlantic Fleet; J. C. Holmes to Intrepid; C. T. Goertz to Constellation; E. R. Wright to St. Louis, N. E. Cook to Atlantic Fleet; E. H. Cutting to Hartford; E. L. Jones to Atlantic Fleet; W. C. Carpenter to Atlantic Fleet; Murry Wolfe to Constellation; C. L. Greene to Special Service Squadron.

Chief Gun. Simon Jacobs to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Mach. H. H. Chambers detached receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; to Panther.

Mach. C. E. Briggs detached receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; to New Jersey.

Mach. T. J. Hayes detached South Carolina; continue treatment naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Mach. C. S. Padgett detached receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.; to Cleveland.

Carp. C. P. Baker to Olympia.

Paymr. Clerk W. H. Abbey appointed; to naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Note.—Commo. N. J. K. Patch, U.S.N., retired, died at Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 12, 1913.

JAN. 14.—Lieut. (J.G.) L. F. Thibault detached Walke; to post-graduate course, Naval Academy.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. T. Dyer detached North Carolina, Jan. 20, 1913; to post-graduate course, Naval Academy.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. F. Frelsen detached Michigan; to post-graduate course, Naval Academy.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. F. Cox detached West Virginia; to post-graduate course, Naval Academy.

Ensign M. L. Hersey to Walke.

Ensign P. H. Marion to Mississippi.

Chief Mach. F. O. Wells to fitting out New York and on board when commissioned.

JAN. 15.—Comdr. W. A. Edgar placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from Jan. 15, 1913, in accordance with Act of Jan. 13, 1908; detached Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; to home.

Lieut. W. C. Barker detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to post-graduate course, Naval Academy.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. M. Murray to inspection of aviation material, Marblehead, Mass.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. H. Keppler detached Naval Academy; to post-graduate course, Naval Academy.

Lieut. (J.G.) L. C. Scheibla detached command Lamson; to post-graduate course, Naval Academy.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. T. S. Lowell detached Tacoma; to post-graduate course, Naval Academy.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. B. Horner detached California; to post-graduate course, Naval Academy.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. A. McClure detached Flusser; to command Lamson.

Ensign B. S. Bullard detached Stringham; to post-graduate course, Naval Academy.

Ensign W. W. Webster detached Panther; to post-graduate course, Naval Academy.

Ensign E. L. Patch detached Delaware; to post-graduate course, Naval Academy.

Med. Dir. D. N. Bertolette placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from Jan. 22, 1913, in accordance with Sec. 1444 of the Revised Statutes.

Pay Dir. J. S. Phillips to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Chief Gun. Simon Jacobs to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

The following gunners receiving acting appointments as gunners from Jan. 13, 1913, are assigned as follows:

A. T. Brill and W. T. Hall to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.

Michael Garland to Atlantic Fleet.

Erich Richter to receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash.

J. C. Heck to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

J. L. McKenna to receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.

G. W. Wadford to Mississippi.

A. E. Benfield and V. A. Jacob to receiving ship at New York.

Axel Lindblad to Atlantic Fleet.

Arthur Boquet to Asiatic Station.

John Harder and A. B. McCarty to Atlantic Fleet.

Sigart Thompson to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.

Gunners S. A. Farrell, W. A. Vick, J. J. Welch, A. S. Rollins, C. C. Stoltz and J. C. Maxon acting appointment as gunners from Jan. 13, 1913; to Atlantic Fleet.

Carp. C. P. Baker to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

JAN. 16.—Acting Asst. Dental Surg. H. E. Harvey to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., under instructions.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 10.—Capt. Giles Bishop, jr., detached marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to Advanced Base School, Philadelphia.

JAN. 13.—Major H. C. Davis detached marine barracks, New York; to Philippines.

Second Lieut. D. M. Gardner, jr., detached marine barracks, Guam; to Philippines.

Second Lieut. R. E. Brumbaugh detached Wilmington; to United States.

JAN. 14.—Capt. B. W. Sibley detached marine barracks, Philadelphia; to marine barracks, Puget Sound.

JAN. 16.—Capt. C. T. Westcott, jr., detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia; to Marine Barracks, Annapolis.

First Lieut. W. A. McNeil detached Marine Barracks, New York; to Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS, NO. 1, JAN. 13, 1913.

1. The following excerpts from a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, dated Dec. 18, 1912, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"a. To what place is an enlisted man entitled to pay on discharge?"

"I think it may be regarded as well settled that the place to which an enlisted man of the Marine Corps is entitled to travel pay on discharge is the place at which he offers himself for enlistment and takes the initial steps toward entering the service, regardless of the fact that he may be transported to some other place before executing the formal contract of enlistment and taking the oath of allegiance (56 MS. Comp., Dec., 1006; March 4, 1911). This is in harmony with the general policy of the Government in dealing with its discharged soldiers, and the right to be returned at Government expense to such place is not dependent upon the right to pay from the date of making application for enlistment."

"b. From what date is a man enlisting in the Marine Corps for the first time entitled to be paid?"

"I have to advise you that the date from which an enlisted man of the Marine Corps is entitled to be paid is the date upon which he takes the oath of allegiance, except in those rare cases where it is affirmatively shown that the enlistment contract was completed and the man's status changed from that of a civilian to that of a soldier by some act other than the taking of the oath, such as actual entry upon duty with the knowledge and consent of the proper authorities, in which cases payment should be allowed from the date of such act regardless of the date of application."

2. In view of the foregoing, the place of application will, in the case of future enlistments, be recorded in the man's service record book and other records as the place of enlistment; and the date upon which the oath of allegiance is taken will be recorded as the date of enlistment.

3. The Adjutant and Inspector's Department will make the necessary changes in the records of the enlisted men now in the Corps who are affected by the Comptroller's decision, and will notify the commanding officers of posts and detachments accordingly.

W. P. BIDDLE, Major General, Commandant.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JAN. 11.—First Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright ordered to William Cramp & Sons works, Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of inspecting the propeller for the Onondaga.

JAN. 14.—Capt. of Engrs. N. E. Cutchin ordered to Mobile, Ala., in connection with repairs to machinery of Winona.

JAN. 15.—Constr. J. Q. Walton ordered to New York, N.Y., on official business.

REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut, introduced in the Senate last week a bill repealing the provision of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill approved Aug. 24, 1912, which provides that "No additional appointments as cadets or cadet engineers shall be made in the Revenue Cutter Service unless hereafter authorized by Congress."

In his annual report the Secretary of the Treasury called attention to the fact that at the present time there existed ten vacancies out of a total authorization of 242 officers. He said the condition was serious and the efficiency of the service would suffer because of the insufficient number of officers to perform the duties required. He recommended the repeal of the quoted provision.

The effect of not repealing the restrictive provision will result in closing the Revenue Cutter Service School of Instruction at Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn., and as, under existing law, there is no other method of recruiting the commissioned personnel of the Service, the work that it is doing for the maritime interests of the country will be seriously affected.

The Court of Common Council of the city of New London has forwarded to the Senate and House of Representatives resolutions recently adopted favoring the bill introduced by Senator Brandegee.

Jan. 10 the steamer Monhegan, ashore off Cape Small, was floated by the cutter Woodbury and towed to Portsmouth Harbor.

Jan. 10 the cutter Bear sailed from San Francisco to take station at San Diego.

Jan. 13 the cutter Acushnet arrived at Woods Hole, after assisting the Canadian schooner Silver Leaf.

Jan. 13 the hydrographic office informed the headquarters of the Revenue Cutter Service that the British steamer Howth Head reported that on Jan. 2 she passed in Long. 68-31 Lat. 29-20 a derelict vessel about 200 feet long and five feet out of water. No master. Cutters on the South Atlantic stations have been notified to keep a lookout for the derelict.

Jan. 14 Captain de Otte, of the cutter Onondaga, reported to the department by wireless that they had assisted in floating the schooner Margaret M. Ford, of Boston, for Jacksonville, ashore off Fishing Point, Chincoteague. The schooner was not injured.

Jan. 14 the captain of the cutter Windom reported that while cruising from Key West to Galveston he floated the tug Higgins, ashore on southwest pass bar on Jan. 13.

Jan. 16 the cutter Miami, of the Key West station, was endeavoring to float the Mallory Line steamer Colorado, ashore on Dry Tortugas.

Jan. 16 the department at Washington received from the captain of the cutter Yamacraw, via Charleston, S.C., the following: "Am working on British steamer Louisiana, ore laden, stranded two and a half miles west S.W. from Brunswick Whistling Buoy."

The cutters Seneca and Androscoogin have been searching for the abandoned bark Carrie Winslow and the schooner Fortune since Jan. 4, but no trace of either of these wrecks have been reported.

The cruising district of the revenue cutter Itasca has been extended as far East as Portsmouth, until further orders.

The revenue cutters Miami and Windom were on Jan. 14 ordered to search for the overdue Southern Pacific freight steamer Eldorado, with a crew of forty-five men, which left Baltimore for Galveston with steel rails. She passed Cape Hatteras Jan. 3 and has not been heard from since. In heaviest weather she should have made the trip in eight days. She had no wireless.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, New Bedford, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown, San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. F. C. Billard, Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—2d Lieut. R. L. Jack, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger, Arctic circle.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, At New York.

COLFAX—Station ship, Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson, New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Out of commission. South Baltimore, Md.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate James R. Dunn, Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Masters Mate J. A. Bradley, At New York.

ITASCA—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.

McCLUOCK—Capt. J. L. Sill, San Francisco, Cal.

MACINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher, New York.

MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge, San Francisco, Cal.

MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haaks, Denot, South Baltimore, Md.

ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte, Norfolk, Va.

PAMILICO—Capt. H. M. West, Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. G. L. Carden, Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. W. E. At Lee, Seah Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—1st Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, Port Townsend, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran, Honolulu, H.T.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. G. Berry, Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGA—Capt. R. O. Crisp, En route Juneau, Alaska.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes, Galveston, Texas.

WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate E. N. Thacher, Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey, At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright, Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr. Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. W. W. Joyner, Savannah, Ga.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Jan. 11, 1913.

Promotions in the Navy.

P.A. Surg. James R. Dykes to be a surgeon from Sept. 2, 1912, to fill a vacancy.

P.A. Paymr. Fred W. Holt to be a paymaster from Oct. 10, 1912, to fill a vacancy.

Anst. Civil Engr. Carl A. Bostrom, with rank of ensign, to be an assistant civil engineer with rank of lieutenant (junior grade) from Oct. 16, 1912.

Aast. Civil Engr. Ralph M. Warfield, with rank of ensign

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 16, 1913.

While the question of regulating the method of dancing at the Naval Academy has provoked the smile of the ironical, it is a serious issue with the authorities. They are determined that the midshipmen and their partners shall dance decorously, and an authoritative hint has been dropped that objectionable dancing must cease or a heavy hand will be laid on offenders.

The midshipmen's hop on Saturday night was very largely attended. Mrs. Asserson, wife of Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Asserson, assisted by Mdsn. J. L. Hall, First Class, received. The midshipmen had made a pool and secured new music for the dance, and the selections were very fine. Mrs. Eugene Worthington and her daughters, Mrs. Keester, wife of Ensign G. B. Keester, U.S.N., and Mrs. Marston, wife of Lieut. John Marston, U.S.M.C., received here on Tuesday. Assisting in receiving were Mrs. Lee, wife of Capt. Harry Lee, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Lattemarsh of Pensacola, Fla. Mrs. Gaston Costet, wife of Instructor Costet, Naval Academy, gave a tea Monday afternoon. Comdr. and Mrs. H. H. Christie gave a breakfast at noon on Wednesday before the hunt of the Anne Arundel Hunt Club. The club, composed chiefly of naval officers and ladies, will have seven meets this month, commencing with Saturday last and ending with Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Capt. and Mrs. Gibbons gave a farewell dinner on Tuesday for Comdr. and Mrs. W. C. Cole, U.S.N., who left Wednesday for Commander Cole's new post in the Orient. En route pianist. Roy M. Jones, U.S.A., of this city, recently commissioned, left here Tuesday for Fort Thomas, Ky., and on to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with the 22d Infantry.

An entertainment entitled "Way Down South," under the charge of Miss Louise A. Williams, of Georgia, and for the benefit of the St. Anne's Parish House of this city, was given on Wednesday evening at Carvel Hall. A number of the officers of the Naval Academy and ladies of naval families took part. There were dances, songs, recitations and instrumental music. Among the ladies who took part were Miss Anita Cresap, Miss Louise Monroe, Miss Frances Halm, Miss Laura Steier, Miss Margaret Hall and Miss Berry. The officers in the entertainment were Lieutenants Dorch, McClintic, McNair and Treadwell. Mr. Ridgely Melvin, of Annapolis, also was on the program.

The infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. W. Gibson Emory, U.S.M.C., was baptized on Wednesday of last week at St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church here by the rector, Rev. Joseph R. McComas. The child was named after its father, Mr. J. R. Emory, of Washington, is the grandfather of the infant. Mr. J. R. Emory, Jr., U.S.A., is the godfather. The child is a grand nephew of Gen. W. H. Emory and cousin to Rear Admiral Emory of the Navy. Surg. and Mrs. R. W. McDowell, U.S.N., have rented Commander Marvel's house on Murray Hill. Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry, U.S.N., is acting as officer in charge of grounds and buildings, Naval Academy. Instructor Arturo Fernandez, Naval Academy, is sick at the Naval Hospital here with stomachic trouble.

Med. Insp. John M. Steele, U.S.N., retired, was in Annapolis on Sunday. Comdr. W. C. Cole, U.S.N., and family left here on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Logan Cresap, U.S.N., have been visiting Mr. J. C. Cresap, mother of Lieutenant Cresap. Mrs. Gilmore, wife of Ensign Morris D. Gilmore, U.S.N., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Isaman, here. Major and Mrs. Robert Alexander, U.S.A., entertained friends at a bridge party at their home here on Friday night.

The second public organ recital of the season at the Naval Academy was given in the chapel on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Frederick D. Weaver, organist, of Baltimore, was assisted by Miss Eleanor Chase, soprano. Miss Mary Thompson, of Washington, daughter of the late Major Thompson, U.S.A., was the guest of Mrs. Lawton, widow of General Lawton, U.S.A., at the weekend and attended the Naval Academy hop. Mrs. Wood, wife of Commodore M. L. Wood, U.S.N., and mother of Mdsn. Valentine Wood, First Class, is at Carvel Hall for the winter.

Mrs. Hale, of Tennessee, en route for Europe, arrived here today and paid a visit to her son, Mdsn. John I. Hale, Second Class. Miss Nellie Grady, who has been spending several weeks with her parents, Dr. Richard Grady, dental surgeon of the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Grady has returned to Baltimore. Mrs. N. Winslow Pickering and Mrs. Nelson W. Pickering, wife of Ensign Pickering, U.S.N., spent part of this week in Baltimore.

The work of repair and preservation of the flags, colors and standards won by the Navy in battle will be finished in about a month. The hanging of these emblems has begun, under a plan furnished by John E. McCusker, chief carpenter of the Academy. The first drapings were placed on the ceiling of the old auditorium in the Academy library building, which will hereafter be known as "Trophy Hall." These decorations form an inspiring picture and consist of the Royal standard of England; the ensign, jack and pennant of the Guiveries; the flags of the Detroit, the Macedonian and the Lady Prevost. Bordered these central adornments are the colors of the Penguin, Hunter, Reindeer, Mezura, Frolic, Peacock, Confidence, St. Lawrence, Queen Charlotte; the pennants of the Detroit, the Chippewa and an unknown pennant. The walls will next be draped, and the passages leading from the grounds into the library; thence the illustrious panorama will be continued in Memorial Hall, located in Bancroft Hall. The flags, colors and standards embrace in all 135, beginning with those captured in the war of 1812 and ending with those taken in the Spanish-American War. The last Congress appropriated \$30,000 for the work. Comdr. W. C. Cole, U.S.N., was the initiator of the movement that led to the appropriation. The work of repair and preservation has been done under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Amelia Fowler, "Flagmaker of Massachusetts," who enjoys a reputation for skilled knowledge in the line of saving damaged banners from further destruction.

With a view to securing an appropriation from Congress toward the construction of a concrete bridge of adequate dimensions over the Severn, by the conjoint action of the Federal Government, state of Maryland and the Annapolis Electric Railway, Chairman Weller, Engineer Shirley and Secretary Marney, of the Maryland State Road Commission, had an interview on Wednesday with Superintendent Gibbons, of the Naval Academy. The bridge contemplated would take the place of the present one on another site farther above the Naval Academy, a decided advantage. The highway to the bridge on the Annapolis side of the Severn runs directly through the Government Farm, an adjunct of the Naval Academy.

Howe and Vaughan, two of the Navy's big football players and crew men, will meet in the finals of the heavyweight class in the gymnastic, wrestling and swimming tournament which will decide the company championships at the Naval Academy next Saturday. Howe has already disposed of Brown, his teammate and an All-American guard. Much interest is being taken in the contest, and the sixth and seventh companies are in the lead for first honors. The other midshipmen who qualified in the finals are:

Wrestling—light heavy, Stecher and Killmaster; middle, Berkey and Gladden; welter, Babbitt and Shofner; light, Dale and Dupré; special, Davis and Hamilton; bantam, Hough and Smith.

Gymnastics—tumbling, Vickery, Gillette, Kimball; rings, Hull, Jondreau, Skinner; parallel bars, La Motte, Quinlan, Berwind; horizontal bars, Hatch, Griffin, Hardison; side horse, Quarles, Darrow, Addoms; Indian clubs, Fallon, Cooper, Wotherspoon; general, Gillette, Quinlan, Lahodnev.

Swimming—First Class, Vanderkolk; Second Class, Shears; Third Class, Bodfish; Fourth Class, Earle.

The midshipmen overwhelmed New York University at basketball Saturday afternoon, 74 to 18, showing speed, finished team work and accuracy in shooting. The visitors displayed flashes of good individual work, but were unable to cope with the rapid scoring of the midshipmen. The first half ended 36 to 12, in favor of the Navy, and in the second period the superiority of the local team, due to better physical condition, was even more marked. McReavey, the Navy center, was disqualified

in the second period for striking Dutcher in the eye. The teams were: Navy—McKee, Smith, McReavey, Hall, Wild (c.); substitutions, Cochran for McReavey, N.Y.U.—McDonald, Seiffert, Dutcher, J. McLaughlin, C. McLaughlin (c.); substitutions, Merritt for Seiffert, Desimone for Merritt.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 15, 1913.

The various clubs which have had a Christmas recess have resumed their regular weekly meetings. The Ladies' Reading Club, after a month's holiday, met last Thursday with Mrs. Pritchett, who read her paper on "Wall Street." Mrs. Gordon was hostess of the Tuesday Card Club. The Friday Club also held its usual meeting. Col. and Mrs. Townsley entertained at dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Bethel, Col. and Mrs. Holt, Major and Mrs. Clayton, Capt. and Mrs. Watson. Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett's guests at dinner on Friday were Lieut. and Mrs. Avery, Lieut. and Mrs. Dew, Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery, Dr. and Mrs. Boak.

Col. and Mrs. Henry C. Davis were guests of Col. and Mrs. Townsley recently. On Wednesday Mrs. Townsley asked those who had known Col. and Mrs. Davis when they were stationed here a number of years ago to meet them informally at tea. Major and Mrs. Clayton's guests at dinner on Thursday were Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Major and Mrs. Murray. A smoker for the Cavalry officers, stationed at West Point was held on Wednesday evening at the officers' mess.

Lieutenant Morrison's guests for the week-end were his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, and Miss Audrey Hall, of Stamford, Conn. Lieut. Ellery Farmer (1903) was a guest of Lieutenant Butler on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Larned's guest on Sunday was Mrs. Larned's brother, Mr. Davenport, of Wilmington, Del. Lieut. and Mrs. Daley entertained at dinner on Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson, Lieutenants Godfrey and Morrissey. Lieutenant Malven has taken the quarters recently occupied by Lieutenant Dickman, who has taken Lieutenant Johnson's former quarters. Lieutenant Malven was ordered here in place of Lieutenant Sward, who has resigned from the Army to take a position in civil life.

Tuesday afternoons an orchestra plays from five until six o'clock at the officers' mess and ladies are specially invited. It is becoming quite popular to go for tea then and many ladies of the post meet here. Mrs. Johnson, wife of Lieutenant Johnson, is visiting at her home in Depauville, N.Y., for a fortnight.

Two hops were held last week, one for officers on Friday evening, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox receiving, and a cadet hop on Saturday, at which Mrs. Keefe received with Cadet Danielson. Lieutenant Oakes, formerly stationed here, was a recent guest of Lieut. Philip Gordon. On Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett were guests of Lieutenants Lang and Robins at dinner at the club. Mrs. Gordon and Miss Lucy Virginia Gordon were guests at the hotel for the cadet hop. Miss Vidmer has been ill with gripe for a few days.

Mrs. Bethel and Mrs. Stuart have formed a dancing class for children, which they will teach on Friday afternoons at Callum Hall. The children who attend the class are Frances, Elizabeth and Marguerite Bethel, Frances and Helen Herr, Betsy Sladen, Mary Stuart, Helen Youngberg, Mercy Gregory, Adelaide Gallup, Julian Lindsey, Pepito Ascensio, Jimmy Sladen and Master Gregory.

Miss McKay is the guest of Mrs. Donovan. Mrs. Baer was soloist at the cadet chapel on Sunday morning. The eighth organ recital was given on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Frederick C. Mayer, organist and choirmaster, being assisted by the cadet choir, Albert Henry Warren, tenor, and Walter E. Peck, violin, as soloists. Six numbers were greatly enjoyed. The fifth number was an improvisation at the organ, a demonstration of some of the possibilities of which that instrument is capable. On the program Mr. Mayer gave a most interesting description of the organ in the chapel at West Point and gave a few details of its construction, so that a layman could comprehend the magnitude of the work required in building even a small instrument. A set of chimes has been installed in the organ by Mrs. Harris, in memory of her husband, William Hamilton Harris, brevet lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., class of 1861, who was a member of the choir.

The House Military Committee members of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy arrived at West Point on Monday morning. The committee was composed of Mr. Slayden, Texas; Mr. Anthony, Kansas; Mr. Kahn, California; Mr. Lewis, Illinois, and Mr. Sweet, Michigan. The Superintendent and Academic Board entertained the committee at luncheon on Monday and the same evening a reception was given at the officers' mess, attended by all officers on duty here. The committee returned to Washington on Tuesday.

The cadet team defeated Princeton at basketball on Saturday afternoon in the liveliest game of the season, by a score of 31 to 20. The game was somewhat rough. De Witt, of Princeton, was disqualified in the second half for four fouls and Roberts, of the Army, who played a star game throughout, had the fourth foul called on him just as the whistle blew ending the game. Roberts, of the Army, tossed the first goal from the field after one minute of play, and followed with two more in rapid succession. Then Sutton and McTaggart each engaged a basket from scrimmage, which with three from the foul line by Sutton gave the Army a big lead. Salmon tossed six goals for the visitors, from the foul line, and the score at the end of the first half was 12 to 6 in favor of the Army. In the second half Princeton raged a field goal and one from the foul line before the cadets again got warmed up. Then the Army's guards tightened, and although McLanahan and Schmidt each scored from scrimmage, fine work by Sutton and Van Vliet kept the Tigers shooting inaccurately from the center of the court. Salmon made eight goals from the foul line in this half. For the Army Roberts scored four difficult field goals in the second half from scrimmage; McTaggart, two; Sutton, one. Van Vliet and Roberts played brilliantly for West Point and Salmon and McLanahan did well for Princeton. The teams: Army, Van Vliet, McTaggart, Roberts, Sutton, Howell, Substitutions, Bogue for Sutton, Waldron for McTaggart, Princeton, De Witt, Salmon, McLanahan, Gill, Trenkman. Substitutions, Towson for De Witt, Schmidt for Gill.

For the fourth time in ten days the Army hockey team was obliged to cancel a scheduled game, on Jan. 11. The game was to have been with Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, but was called off because of the absence of ice.

The Army baseball schedule announced on Jan. 13 consists of twenty-three games, all to be played at West Point, and is one of the strongest arranged in years. It follows: March 26, Colgate; 29, New York University; April 2, Stevens Institute; 5, Dickinson; 9, Lafayette; 12, Norwich University; 16, Dartmouth; 19, Harvard; 23, Swarthmore; 26, Pennsylvania State; 30, Holy Cross; May 3, University of Virginia; 7, Williams; 10, Catholic University; 14, Lehigh; 17, Fordham; 21, Union; 24, Notre Dame; 28, Bucknell; 30, 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y.; 31, Navy; June 4, Ursinus; June 7, Syracuse. The big game will be on May 31, when Annapolis comes to cross bats with the cadets. The two new teams on the Army's schedule this year are Notre Dame and Catholic University. Sammy Strang, of the Giants a few years back, has been re-engaged as coach and will report March 5, to take charge of the team. Cadet Sadler, of the First Class, is captain of the Army nine, and is already working with some of the team, who are coming out for the team this year, in the gymnasium.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, Jan. 13, 1913.

Misses Olivia and Ayliffe Blake attended the beautiful fancy dress dancing party given by Miss Kate and Mr. John Thompson. Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Coward, arrived at Fort Crockett from Fort Monroe, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Horace Spurgin for several days. Capt. and Mrs. William E. Murray attended the auction bridge party given Friday evening by Dr. and Mrs. Marvin L. Graves. Capt. and Mrs. William E. Murray entertained at dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Wyatt O. Selkirk and Miss Jeane Prouty, Mrs. Selkirk's sister, her guest for the winter. Lieut. and Mrs. Horace F. Spurgin's guests at dinner on

Tuesday were Col. and Mrs. E. M. Blake, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Rear, Mrs. Middleton and Rev. Haywood L. Winter. Mrs. Spurgin entertained informally at bridge on Friday afternoon. Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth B. Harmon entertained at dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. William E. Murray, Mrs. Calhoun, Lieut. and Mrs. Wyatt O. Selkirk and Mrs. Jeane Prouty. Capt. Charles T. Harris, O.D., was here for several days making the annual ordnance inspection. Lieut. Farman McCammon, who has been here on temporary duty, left today to resume his map duties at Ducrot, Texas.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 13, 1913.

Miss Dorothy Atwood, of Kansas City, Mo., guest of Major and Mrs. W. W. Martin, National Military Home, leaves shortly for a visit with her sister, Mrs. William A. Austin, and Lieutenant Austin, at Fort Ethan Allen. Major Willis Lowe, commandant of the Western Military Academy, Upper Allen, Ill., was a guest here Sunday. Major and Mrs. W. T. Littenbrant, 15th Cav., who left here early in the spring for Fort D. A. Russell, have gone on a three months' trip to New York city, California and Panama. Mrs. Littenbrant has recently been the guest of her son, Lieut. John O.K. Taussig and Mrs. Taussig at the garrison.

Major Charles Miller, 7th Inf., delivered an interesting lecture Wednesday evening at the gymnasium on "The Battle of New Orleans." Mrs. A. V. Kautz, who made many friends here last spring during her stay with her daughter, Mrs. A. C. Reed, and Major Reed, is ill in Washington, D.C., at the Walter Reed Hospital. Her daughters, Mrs. Reed, now of Porto Rico, and Mrs. H. L. Simpson, are guests of their brother, Commander Kautz, of Washington.

On the following dates lectures will be given at Grant Hall by Major S. H. Elliott, 12th Cav., on American campaigns: Jan. 9, 10, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 28, 30 and 31; Feb. 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 19, 21, 24 and 25.

Miss Lottie Dodsworth entertained with a delightful bridge party at her home in the city Saturday, as a pleasure for Mrs. Milo C. Corey, wife of Lieutenant Corey, of Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Miss Bessie Griffin entertained Thursday with a Dutch supper for Miss Georgia Fuller, Miss Brooks, of Detroit; Miss Davidson, Dr. Creighton, Lieut. Thomas Catron, Lieutenant Vaughn, Mr. Drake, Lieutenant Pittz and Lieut. and Mrs. J. O. Mauborgne. Mrs. A. T. Ovenshine entertained with a tea, Monday, in honor of Mrs. Fessenden, of Highland Park, Ill. Mrs. W. P. Screws gave a delightful luncheon Tuesday for Mesdames Daniel Cornman, Edward Mason, Thomas H. Slaven, Burt W. Phillips, H. H. Bissell and Mrs. Bissell, of New York, mother of Lieutenant Bissell. Mrs. Fessenden, mother and guest of Mrs. Peck, wife of Lieut. R. G. Peck, left Tuesday for her home at Highland Park, Ill.

A delightful house party and dance was given New Year's night by Miss Lottie and Miss Georgia Fuller at their home, No. 3 Pope avenue. Dancing was greatly enjoyed, and several favors being given. A buffet supper was served at midnight, and the hostesses had the assistance in entertaining of Mrs. William Wallace and Miss Cordelia Wallace.

Major and Mrs. G. G. Bailey entertained with a hop supper Friday in compliment to their nieces, the Misses Carpenter, of Los Angeles, who will be their guests during the winter. Major A. P. Buffington, 21st Inf., has arrived from Vancouver Barracks to attend the special course for field officers. Capt. and Mrs. Milo C. Corey and daughter, guests of Mrs. Corey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lane, have returned to their station at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Capt. and Mrs. Mead, of Fort Sheridan, are guests at the garrison.

Among those who enjoyed a dinner at Hurrell's Thursday were Capt. Edward Calvert, Capt. and Mrs. Henry Gibbins and Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, Jr. Miss Martha Walton, guest of Major and Mrs. R. W. McLaughry, left Saturday for her home at Lincoln, Neb. Dr. and Mrs. George B. Foster will sail Feb. 5 for Manila. At a tea given in the city Saturday by Miss Lucy Tullock for her house guest, Miss Barbara Kaley, of Summit, N.J., chocolate was poured by Miss Eleanor Noyes and tea by Miss Lottie.

Major Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., who will be here for several weeks on special duty, will be at 111 Fifth avenue, Leavenworth, during his stay.

Mrs. H. O. Perley at a delightful tea Thursday was assisted by Mesdames Ezra B. Fuller, M. J. Lenihan and Thomas H. Slaven. Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Taylor gave a dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller, Major Walker, Capt. and Mrs. J. G. Langdon and Major Tate, of San Antonio. Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Bowen on Friday gave a dinner as a pleasure for their house guest, Miss Frances Todd, of Omaha, Neb. Lieut. Col. B. H. Fuller and Mrs. Fuller, Major C. G. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, U.S.M.C., are staying at the National Hotel for the present. Capt. and Mrs. Edward Calvert, of Toledo, are spending several weeks at the National. Mrs. Calvert was Miss Lucinda Neely, formerly of Leavenworth.

Mrs. Burt W. Phillips and Mrs. Rudolph E. Smyser attended the party in the city given by Miss Lottie and Miss Marie Dodsworth, in compliment to Mrs. Milo C. Corey, of Fort Benjamin Harrison. Miss Dorothy Fessenden, of Highland Park, Ill., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. G. Peck, and Captain Peck. At a luncheon given last week by Mrs. W. P. Screws, Mrs. Bissell, of New York, mother of Lieut. H. H. Bissell, was guest of honor.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 10, 1913.

Lieut. and Mrs. Enos entertained at dinner Jan. 2 in honor of Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey, Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt. Lieut. and Mrs. Leininger had as guests for supper Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Gleaves, Lieutenant McLaren and Mrs. Forsythe. Miss Dorothy Beverly gave a beautifully appointed tea Jan. 2 to about thirty-five of her schoolmates. Mrs. Arrasmith was guest of honor at a bridge Jan. 3, given by Mrs. Hunt. Other guests were Mesdames Hampton, Patton, Geary, Lull, Monroe, Nones, Knowlton, Davis, Gimperling, Brush, Gardner, Mitchell, Higgins, Hadsell, Wetherill, Frick, Ryther, Bonnycastle, Grubbs, Rees, Hines, Smith and Collins. Prize-winners were Mesdames Hampton, Nones, Knowlton, Frick, Ryther, Rees and Arrasmith.

Miss Dorothy Rees entertained at a jolly informal dance Jan. 3 for Major and Mrs. Knowlton, Major and Mrs. Johnson, the Misses Van Vliet, Kelleher, Grey and Rice, Lieutenants Price, Guthrie, Cook, Logan, Carberry and Brown. Mrs. Lull was bridge hostess Jan. 4 in honor of Mrs. McClelland, and for Mesdames Gardner, Wisser, Von Schrader, Grubbs, Monroe, Richardson, Davis, Johnson, Patton, Simonds, Brooke, Geary, Hunt, Stayton, Nones, Bonnycastle and Mabie. Mesdames Waldron, Johnson, Brooke and Von Schrader were prize-winners. Major and Mrs. Knowlton gave a dinner Jan. 4 in honor of Major and Mrs. Rees, Major and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Chapplear and Mr. and Mrs. Rothschild.

Miss Virginia Tobin was hostess at a jolly little house dance Jan. 4 for Mrs. Monroe, Miss Grey, Lieutenants Guthrie, Thatcher, Sullivan, Riefkohl and Captain Sharpe. Capt. and Mrs. Sheen are spending a month's leave at the Hotel Victoria, before joining their new station at Fort Miles. Capt. and Mrs. Nones entertained at luncheon during the week for Captain Waller and Lieutenant Cook.

Amid animated scenes, which recalled the days when the Volunteers sailed away for the Philippines, two transports, the Logan and the Sheridan, left the government pier at Fort Mason at noon Jan. 6. The Logan makes the trip only as far as Honolulu, returning here conveyed by the Sherman, homeward bound from the Philippines. Captain Stayton, Lieutenants Guthrie, Clark and Tilton were passengers on the Logan from Fort Scott. The Fort Scott band was down at the docks to give the two companies, the 10th and 68th, from this district, a good sendoff.

Capt. and Mrs. Nones were guests at supper Sunday of Major and Mrs. Davis, Major and Mrs. Thornburgh entertained at dinner Jan. 7 for Capt. and Mrs. Morris, Capt. and Mrs. Mabie and Lieut. and Mrs. Sheep. Colonel Glennan, commandant at the Letterman Hospital, is expected home the first of the week from a three months' leave, spent in the East. Capt. and Mrs. Beuwkes entertained the Medical Card Club Jan. 9. Mrs. Monroe was hostess at a delightful bridge tea Jan. 8, when her guests were Mesdames Frick

Chappelle, Knowlton, Wisser, Geary, Lull, Davis, Nones, Richardson, Murray, Johnson, Hardaway, Brooke and Waldron. Misses Murray and Roland. Mesdames Chappelle, Johnson, Geary and Waldron won dainty candle shades. Miss Virginia Tobin presided at the tea urn.

Capt. and Mrs. Nones were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Geary Jan. 8. The Fort Scott Bridge Club met Jan. 8 with Major and Mrs. Johnson. Playing: Major and Mrs. Knowlton, Capt. and Mrs. Chappelle, Capt. and Mrs. Wernebacher, Major and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Lull, Mrs. Johnson, Captain Platt, Capt. and Mrs. Geary and Major and Mrs. Hampton. Captain Platt, Major Davis, Mrs. Geary and Mrs. Knowlton won the prizes.

Captain Tobin appeared before the Public Utilities Committee of the Supervisors Jan. 8 in behalf of the Commandant of Fort Scott, that a permit be given to the United Railroad by the city to lay tracks for three blocks on Cherry street, from Sacramento street to the Presidio wall, so as to connect the Sacramento Street Car line with the single track which is to be constructed from the Presidio entrance at that point to Fort Scott.

The weather for the last week has been unusually cold for San Francisco, and yesterday we were treated to a real snow-storm, which lasted for several hours. Mrs. Kenney Hampton entertained delightfully at bridge in honor of Mrs. Patton Jan. 9. Other guests were Mesdames Gardener, Wisser, Robinson, Waldron, Davis, Nones, Hunt, Morris, Grubbs, Frick, Richardson, Arrasmith, Forsythe, Chappelle, Monroe, Tidwell, Brooke, Gardener, Finley, Ryther, Von Schrader and Bash. Prizes went to Mesdames Robinson, Hunt, Chappelle and Bash. On Jan. 6 Mrs. Bennett entertained for the ladies of the 16th Infantry at bridge and five hundred. The guests were Mesdames Patton, Gardener, Robinson, Wheeler, Crimmins, Knowles, White, Guyer, Morrison, Michaels, Weeks, Kingman, Shallenberger and Brown. Mrs. Gardener presided at the coffee urn and Mrs. Guyer served punch.

Mrs. Lawrence Simonds is convalescing at the Letterman Hospital, after an operation. Mr. and Mrs. Kugler entertained at dinner Jan. 7 in honor of Mrs. Patton, Col. and Mrs. Gardener, Lieut. and Mrs. Bodine are recent arrivals at Fort Scott for station.

Major Robert M. Thornburgh, in charge of surgical service at the Letterman, has been granted two months' leave, at expiration of which he will go to the Philippines for duty. Lieut. J. A. Atkins, who has been on duty as instructor at the University of Georgia, reported for duty with the 16th Infantry yesterday. Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey entertained at dinner Jan. 8 in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Murray, Major and Mrs. Munson and Lieutenant Pratt.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Jan. 15, 1913.

Mrs. F. O. Johnson, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, on Thursday entertained twenty-four guests at a buffet luncheon, followed by bridge. Among the guests from the post were Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. Eltinge and Mrs. Lambie. Mrs. Ainsworth, Mrs. Barnhardt, Mrs. Barden and Mrs. Charles Porter were among the guests from Washington. Lieutenant Olmstead has given up his house in Washington and is occupying temporarily the set of quarters chosen by Capt. G. C. Barnhardt, on Jan. 6 on leave but expects to report for duty in about a month.

On Sunday Major Gen. Leonard Wood gave a luncheon in honor of the general officers here from a distance, and those serving in Washington. Among those present were Major Generals Carter, Witherspoon and Barry, Brig. Gens. Albert L. Mills, Maus, Bixby and George Andrews, Colonels Gardner and Birnie; also Senators du Pont, Delaware; Kahn, California; Sanders, Tennessee; Anthony, Kansas, and others. Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton, Jr., entertained at dinner on Monday in honor of Mrs. Patton's sister, from California. The guests were Mrs. V. S. Foster, Miss Garrard and her guest, Miss Hirsinger, of Charlotte, N.C., Major Daniel B. Devore, Gen. Staff, Captain Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant Dickey and Dr. Talbott. Col. and Mrs. Garrard gave a dinner before the hop on Monday, for Dr. and Mrs. Lambie, Dr. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Olmstead and Lieut. and Mrs. Burleson. Lieut. and Mrs. Shepherd had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Tunstall, Mr. Raborg and Miss McCumber, Lieut. and Mrs. Carter gave a small dinner for their house guest, Miss Pierce, taking their guests afterwards to the hop. Major and Mrs. Rhodes and Lieut. and Mrs. Barnett were dinner hosts on Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. Graham entertained at a hop supper in honor of Mrs. Graham's cousin, Miss Hoyle.

There was a large audience in the gymnasium on Sunday evening when Mr. Smith, of the post Y.M.C.A., gave an entertainment consisting of moving pictures, showing the principal events of the times. There were also illustrated hymns, in the singing of which all heartily joined.

Miss Ethel Allen, daughter of Col. Samuel E. Allen and guest of Miss Garrard for several days, returned to Fort Washington on Wednesday, accompanied by Miss Garrard, who will be away several days. Judge Bland, Mrs. and Miss Bland, parents and sister of Mrs. Berkeley, are her guests. Mrs. Berkeley, who has been quite sick is convalescent. Miss Trotter, sister of Mrs. Eltinge, left on Sunday for a visit of several weeks in New York.

There was a sale of condemned animals on Wednesday when several horses belonging to officers were also sold. Prices varied from \$40 to \$120. The electric railroads using the small government reservation at the south end of the Aqueduct bridge may lose certain terminal facilities, heretofore allowed them. The question is now being considered by a board of Engineer officers.

Mrs. Wood, wife of General Wood, is in Baltimore, to remain about a week. Mrs. Summerall, wife of Major Summerall, had recently as her guests her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Nordcui. Mrs. Summerall has recovered from her recent illness. Mrs. Foster entertained a few friends at tea on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Simpson gave a hop supper Monday for Miss Byrne, sister of Mrs. Simpson. The guests were Dr. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. V. S. Foster, Misses Garrard, Allen Hirsinger, Mr. Raborg, Gen. and Miss Chase, Mrs. and Miss White, Captain Kirkpatrick and Lieutenants Dickey and Bradford. Lieut. Marion Howze, whose foot was hurt some weeks ago, is still confined to the house, though slowly improving.

PORTLAND HARBOR.

Port McKinley, Me., Jan. 14, 1913.

A warm tide followed the extreme cold of the Christmas season, but the frost has come back, skating and coasting have been at their height, and everyone has enjoyed the snap of winter in the air. Col. and Mrs. Landers entertained the garrison at a reception and egg-nog on New Year's Day at noon. The house was prettily decorated in red and Christmas greens with red and white flowers. Col. and Mrs. Landers received, and their nieces, Miss Josephine Lee and Miss Constance Allen, served the egg-nog. All the officers and their families were there, including the new-comers: Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Hoag, Lieut. Charles A. French, Randolph T. Pendleton and Leon R. Cole, from Fort Monroe; Lieut. Charles O. Schudt, lately from the islands; Lieut. Edward F. Dyer, with his bride, and Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth T. Blood, with their guest, Miss Hood, of Cambridge, Mass.

New Year's afternoon a number of officers and ladies of Fort McKinley went to a reception at Fort Williams given by Col. and Mrs. Bartlett. New Year's night there was an informal hop at the post gymnasium. The post orchestra played throughout the delightful evening.

On Jan. 2 Capt. and Mrs. William E. De Sombre had a charming party. They took their guests to the moving pictures at the post gymnasium and then back to their home, where they played auction and had a delicious supper for Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Dyer, Miss Lee, Miss Allen, Lieut. and Mrs. George R. Meyer and Lieut. C. A. French, F. R. Cole and C. O. Schudt. Capt. and Mrs. Clarence B. Ross also entertained at bridge Friday evening. Present: Col. and Mrs. Landers, Capt. and Mrs. Charles O. Zollars, Major and Mrs. William H. Wilson and Capt. and Mrs. James A. Ruggles. After bridge a supper was served.

Little Billy Merriam is very much better and expects to be out making snow men before long. Lieut. Harry A. Schwabe

has left for Fort Hamilton, N.Y. Sunday night Capt. and Mrs. Ruggles gave a farewell supper for him. Major and Mrs. Moses and Capt. and Mrs. De Sombre and Mrs. Campbell were there.

Thursday after New Year's Mrs. Meyer entertained the Auction Bridge Club of the post. Delicious refreshments were served and attractive prizes were won by Mrs. Zollars and Mrs. Clarke. The next meeting of the Auction Club was held with Mrs. Ross Jan. 9, and prizes were won by Mrs. Ruggles and Mrs. Landers. Mrs. Merriam and Miss Maude Merriam, mother and sister of Capt. Henry M. Merriam, left Jan. 14 for a trip through Mexico and the West for several months.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Banks, Mass., Jan. 14, 1913.

The New Year's reception on Wednesday, at Fort Strong, was the event of the week. Col. and Mrs. Walke greeting the officers and ladies of the post at their quarters from four till six. A delicious egg-nog was served. On the evening of Jan. 2 Miss Walke entertained the Bridge Club, and Mrs. Sloan and Lieutenant Gatchell won the first prizes. Mrs. Long and Lieutenant Watts the booby. Capt. and Mrs. Long left Jan. 9 for Fort Worden, Wash. Lieut. and Mrs. Stockton entertained on Wednesday Mr. Dow and Mr. Kianison, of Boston. The Chaplain returned on Friday from his Christmas leave, spent with his mother in Baltimore.

The Bridge Club met this week Friday, with Lieut. and Mrs. Watts. Miss Walke and Lieutenant Stockton won the first prizes and Mrs. Sloan and Mr. Stark the booby. Lieut. and Mrs. Stockton entertained on Thursday Mrs. R. U. and Mrs. R. I. Roberts, of Brookline. Lieutenant Gatchell spent the week-end with his parents, Col. and Mrs. Gatchell, at Providence. Captain Hasbrouck is expected Feb. 10. Doctor Blanchard goes to Fort Strong.

Miss Paul, of Winthrop, spent a few days this week with Capt. and Mrs. Wheatley, at Fort Andrews. Mrs. Blackford, of Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., was the guest of Major and Mrs. Ekwurzel last week, and in her honor Mrs. Ekwurzel entertained at tea on Wednesday. Lieutenant Cannon, of Fort Constitution, is spending ten days with Doctor McKnight, at Fort Andrews. Lieut. and Mrs. Cygon entertained at dinner on Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Bender, Lieutenants Nickerson and Roland. Captain Battle is expected Jan. 15.

Capt. and Mrs. Kelton, of Fort Banks, entertained at dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Watson and Lieutenant Dennis. Lieutenant Perley spent the week-end at Wakefield, Mass. Major and Mrs. Patterson entertained informally at tea one Sunday evening for Miss Kisteen, of Boston, and Capt. and Mrs. Hawes. Mr. Everett Callwell, of Boston, was the guest of Lieutenant Steere at Fort Warren on Sunday.

Mrs. Silvers, of Roxbury, spent Monday with Mrs. Steere, at Fort Warren, and in her honor Mrs. Steere gave an informal tea, inviting Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Lemmon and Mrs. Kemble. Lieutenant Cannon, of Fort Constitution, and Mr. Ellis, of Boston, spent Sunday with Lieutenant Steere. Lieutenant Steere's father, Captain Steere, who has been spending eight months in the States, sailed Wednesday on the Siberia, from San Francisco, for Manila. Captain Steere is deputy collector of internal revenue of the Philippines. Sunday evening Lieutenant Steere and his mother entertained at tea for Mrs. and Miss Rynheart, Miss Harding, Doctor Wilson, Mr. Mickels and Mr. Claghorn.

FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Jan. 11, 1913.

Miss Field was hostess at a delightful bon voyage tea Friday, in honor of Miss Mildred Massey, of Sheridan, who leaves for Panama. A unique feature was the fact that Lieutenants Hayes, Purdon, Arnold and Sullivan poured. Besides Miss Massey, ladies of the garrison were the only guests. For the secular cantata, "The Rose Maiden," Captain Grote, Miss Field, Chaplain and Mrs. Axton, Misses Ynez and Ruth White and Matilda and John Axton journeyed to Sheridan Monday night, when the thermometers were registering twenty-five degrees below zero, but they were amply repaid, for the music was exceptionally good. Lieut. and Mrs. T. T. Duke entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner on Wednesday for Colonel Davis and Major and Mrs. Lacey.

"The Right of Way," presented at the Orpheum Tuesday night, attracted a number of post people, among them Captain Grote and Miss Field, Lieutenants Hayes, Arnold and Purdon, and Lieut. and Mrs. Denison; also Miss Massey, of Sheridan. Major and Mrs. W. F. Lacey entertained Col. T. E. Davis, Capt. W. F. Grote, Capt. Ora E. Hunt and Miss Field at dinner Friday.

The bob sleigh party the younger people of the post had Friday night was "the finest ever." Misses Ynez and Ruth White, Katherine Lacey, Matilda, Anna and Lily Axton, and Bert White, Hilman Eckerson, John Axton and Philip Brown constituted the party that occupied the hay in the big bob sled which Captain Como had fitted up for them. They went into Sheridan behind four fast mules, dia the city streets, stopped at Brown's for something warm and then back to the Axton home for something warmer, which was much needed, for the night was another of our cold ones. Mrs. Como picked up all the children and small children of the post Tuesday afternoon for a jolly sleigh ride in the big bob.

Capt. and Mrs. Conger arrived Wednesday and were guests of Colonel Davis while getting settled in the quarters formerly occupied by Capt. and Mrs. Will L. Pyles. Lieut. Henry A. Bell arrived yesterday and is quartered temporarily with Captain Sheldon.

First Sergt. Charles W. Harrell, Co. I, returned yesterday from a short furlough, spent at his old home at Huntington, Ind. Sergeant Harrell was accompanied by a charming bride, and we extend most hearty congratulations to the happy couple.

Color Sergeant Mika has details at work daily putting up the usual supply of ice from our own ponds. Capt. Ray W. Bryan, Med. Corps, is delivering a series of very instructive lectures on hygiene to the officers and men.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Jan. 12, 1913.

Lieutenants Davis and Fulton have returned from holiday leaves, spent in Atchison and in Denver, respectively. Mrs. Switzer was a guest of Mrs. A. D. Lane, of Omaha, on Jan. 3, when she introduced her daughters, Greta and Elizabeth, at a luncheon at the Loyal Hotel, when covers were laid for sixty.

Miss Plummer, who has been quite ill with an ulcerated tooth and gripe, is now able to be out again. Singleton Switzer, home for the holidays, left Jan. 5 to resume his studies at Arbor, Mich. Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Glen-Denning were luncheon guests of Miss Mabel Clarke on Jan. 3, and to the Orpheum afterward.

Lieut. Campbell B. Hodges, re-assigned to the 4th Infantry, and to be stationed at Logan H. Roots, has many warm friends in the 4th Infantry who will give him a hearty welcome. Lieutenants Cowan and Maisch have both had severe cases of gripe.

Mrs. Brady was hostess for the Monday Club Jan. 6, when Mrs. Griffith finished reading Dickens's "Christmas Carol" and Mrs. Nuttman had charge of "Current Events." The hostess served delicious hot chocolate and cookies. Mrs. Kelley has been chosen "Bell Ringer" of this club in lieu of Mrs. Davis, who goes to the Philippines. Mrs. Hartigan was a guest of the Switzers for a few hours Jan. 7, on her way to Kansas City to visit her mother. Mrs. Hartigan's husband was formerly in the 4th Infantry and stationed at Crook, but received his promotion to the 14th and is now stationed at Fort Wright, Wash.

Mrs. Nuttman entertained the Royal Auction Club Jan. 7, when Mrs. Glen-Denning made high score. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Nesbitt. Capt. and Mrs. Christie, brother-in-law and sister of Lieut. R. D. Smith, are on a two months' leave and will spend most of their time in Omaha with Mrs. Christie's mother, who has been quite ill for several months. Capt. and Mrs. Noyes were hosts for the Evening Card Club on Jan. 8, when Captain Brady won the prize.

Lieut. and Mrs. Griffith gave a dinner Jan. 9, compli-

mentary to Major and Mrs. French and Capt. and Mrs. Brady. Our regular hop was held in the gymnasium Jan. 10. Hop suppers were given afterward by Lieut. and Mrs. Farnham for their house guests, Miss Mabel Clarke and Miss Marguerite Storvitts, and by Lieutenant Scott for Capt. and Mrs. Nesbitt, Miss Patterson and Major and Mrs. Dale. Miss Doris Patterson is a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Whiting. Miss Patterson hails from Boston and was at Smith College with Mrs. Whiting.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 14, 1913.

Surg. Charles E. Riggs entertained at luncheon on the Louisiana last week for Miss Rosalie Jones, of New York. Other guests were Mrs. Walter Adams, Misses Elizabeth Payne, Bessie Murray, Elizabeth Clements and the ward-room officers. On Monday Ensign Rankin was host at tea on the Tonopah for Mrs. Robert Baldwin, Misses Lydia and Elizabeth Martin, Honoria Mitchell, Camilla Rodman, Virginia Garrison, Susie Galt, Carolyn Gwathmey and the officers of the ships. On Saturday Lieutenant Kibbee entertained at a charming dinner at the Country Club for Mr. and Mrs. James Barron, Mrs. Boothe, Mrs. Farwell, Misses Sallie Ryan, Dorothy Frame, Elizabeth Brooke, Messrs. Richard Waters, Harold Wrenn and Lieutenant Cooke.

Ensign Field entertained at luncheon on the Vermont Saturday for Ensign and Mrs. DeMott, Misses Bessie Kelly, Mary Wilson, Aline Kelly and the wardroom officers. Ensign Refo gave a dinner on the Tonopah Thursday for Ensign and Mrs. Cutts, Misses Madge and Claire Winn, Mildred Francis, Aline and Bessie Kelly, and the wardroom officers. Later the party adjourned to the Matinee Café at the Monticello for supper. Surgeon Chambers entertained at supper at the Monticello after the "Merry Widow" performance at the Academy Thursday for Miss Wilder, the charming "Merry Widow."

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Millard entertained at supper at the Matinee Café, Monticello Hotel, Thursday after the "Merry Widow" performance for Mrs. James Young, Leigh, Mrs. Hugh Page and Mr. Guy Buell. Miss Margaret Van Patten, Portsmouth, entertained at cards Thursday for her sister-in-law, Mrs. Ellsworth H. Van Patten. Other guests were Mrs. Reverdy Jones, Mrs. Hutton Nash, Mrs. E. D. Clements, Misses Bessie Kelly, Rosalie Langhorne, Lilian Hupp, Lullie Hudquis, Charlotte Bidisoby and Virginia Jefferson.

Surg. and Mrs. Edward H. H. Old and little son, who have been spending the holidays with Mrs. William Old, have left for Boston, where Surgeon Old is attached to the North Carolina. Ensign and Mrs. Rufus King spent the week-end at the Chamberlin. Miss Molly Milligan is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Tench Tilghman, Ghent. Capt. Marion Battle spent last week with Mr. William Stanworth, Warren Crescent, en route to Boston. Miss Bessie Kelly is the guest of Miss Steele, Murray Hill, Annapolis. Mrs. Frank E. T. Ueberoth left Saturday for Philadelphia to join Ensign Ueberoth, after spending sometime with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Millard. Comdr. and Mrs. Stone left for Washington last week.

Mrs. John Marbury and Miss Marie Marbury, who have been spending part of the winter in Charleston, S.C., returned to Norfolk last week. Miss Margaret Grandt will accompany her sister, Mrs. Frederick Halsey, and Lieutenant Halsey to the Philippines. Mrs. Charles Soule, of Annapolis, is the guest of Mrs. Archer M. R. Allen, on the Franklin. Lieut. and Mrs. Logan Cresap are visiting friends in Annapolis. Mrs. Paulding Murdock and little daughters, who have been spending sometime in Portsmouth, have left to spend the remainder of the winter in Pensacola, Fla.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Jan. 9, 1913.

Mrs. Palmer had a bridge table on Dec. 15 for Lieut. and Mrs. McCune, Lieut. and Mrs. Willet. On Dec. 2 Dr. and Mrs. Gibson and daughter were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson, on their way to the border. Dr. Gibson, formerly stationed at this post, and now at Monterey, has been ordered to the border at Tia Juana and his wife has taken a cottage there. Sunday Mrs. Drake sang a Christmas solo in church.

Early Christmas Eve, so the children could be disposed of for the visit of old Saint Nick later, Chaplain Hunter gave a pretty little Christmas party for the children of the post. He showed some interesting stereoscopic pictures, and Mrs. Drake sang some Christmas doll songs. As Santa could not be present himself, being otherwise occupied, he sent a remembrance to all his children, saying he would see them later.

Lieutenant Ferron arrived Dec. 27, and Mrs. Palmer left for San Francisco on that date, for an indefinite stay. Mrs. Lohr and her mother left for the East Jan. 4, and Lieutenant Lohr will join them a week later. Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr expect to be on leave two months.

Capt. W. H. Wilson, who was assigned to the 115th Company, and who was due at this post after a month's leave, has been assigned to the 120th Company, C.A.C., and Capt. J. M. Page has been ordered here instead from Fort Columbus. Capt. Page, his wife and two children are due here Jan. 10 and are to be guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Hunter till their household goods arrive. Captain Page is just from the General Hospital at San Francisco, where he has recently undergone an operation. Dr. and Mrs. Gibson and Mrs. Nicholson, mother of Mrs. Gibson, who is visiting her at Tia Juana, from the East, are to be Mrs. Hunter's guests on Friday.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 11, 1913.

Dr. and Mrs. John N. Hess entertained the Evening Auction Bridge Club at their quarters last Friday with six tables. Prizes were won by Mrs. Irons, Dr. Hess, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Exton, Mrs. Ditto and Lieutenant Ditto. The rooms were bright with flowers and cheery with grate fires, and after the game a delicious chafing-dish supper was served. Mrs. Hoffman assisting the hostess. The beautiful little pond in front of the Colonel's quarters is frozen over as slick as glass and skating has been quite the amusement the past few days. The bachelors have arranged to have a skating party and supper next Tuesday evening, and a number of friends from town are asked as well as the post people.

Miss Johnson, guest of Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Foreman, will extend her visit a few weeks. The Foreman and De Witt families, who have been in quarantine with measles, are recovering satisfactorily and are now released from quarantine. Major Willis Uline is now settled and ready for the family in No. 18 of the officers' row. Mrs. Uline has been detained in Fort Leavenworth on account of the illness of her mother, but she will be here shortly, accompanied by her two younger daughters, Jane and Cynthia.

Mrs. Perkins entertained the Ladies' Auction Bridge Club last Monday afternoon, following the usual game with a pleasant tea, at which Mrs. Harry L. Jordan assisted. Mrs. Irons, Madame Wrightson and Mrs. De Witt were prize-winners. A wireless received from Lieut. and Mrs. Ned M. Green in mid-ocean tells of a delightful ocean trip they are enjoying, having sailed from San Francisco Jan. 4 on the Shinyo Maru.

FORT WARD.

Fort Ward, Wash., Jan. 2, 1913.

The Fort Ward Social Club gave the first of a series of dances on New Year's Eve in the new social hall. It was largely attended and a big success. The next one will be in February.

Mr. John Frater, Miss Frater and Miss Schumacher, of Seattle, spent the week-end with Lieut. Oscar C. Warner, who on Friday entertained at dinner in their honor, at attending the moving picture show later. Capt. and Mrs. Greenough entertained at dinner on Christmas Day in honor of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Le Hardy and Lieutenant Warner. Pvt. William Jones of this company (150th) received

BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE COMPANY



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For Master Mason's Degree, Chapter, Knight Templar and 32nd degree, also Mystic Shrine. A large assortment of Lapel Buttons, Brooches, Rings and Charms, in plain and jeweled styles, kept in stock for immediate selection. Illustrations and prices mailed upon request.

2216—Blue Lodge Charm, \$3.75, \$16, according to size and weight. Jeweled, \$13.50 to \$65.
2220—Consistory and Mystic Shrine Charm; 14kt. gold \$33. Jeweled, \$100 to \$200.

1218-20-22 CHESTNUT STREET
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

certificate of merit a few days ago for rescuing five people from drowning at the collapse of the Colman Dock, in Seattle, on May 19.

Lieut. Lee O. Wright reported here for duty yesterday. Mrs. Eric Purdon, Miss Robertson and Miss Polly Purdon, guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Le Hardy for six months, sailed for their home in Manila Dec. 16.

New Year's Day Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Le Hardy entertained Capt. and Mrs. Greenough, Master Allen Greenough and Lieutenant Warner at dinner. Lieut. John H. Hood has left for his new station, Fort Stevens, Ore. Lieut. Walter Smith has been transferred from the 94th Company to the 150th, and will arrive here next week, and Lieutenant Wright has been ordered to the 94th Company, at Fort Flagler, Wash.

10TH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Jan. 3, 1913.

President Taft and party arrived at Colon Dec. 24 on the U.S.S. Arkansas, conveyed by the Delaware. He was met at Colon by members of the Canal Commission, the American Minister to the Republic of Panama, and by prominent officials of the Panama government. On the evening of Dec. 24 a beautiful reception was held by Col. and Mrs. Goethals at their residence in Culebra, when all the prominent officials of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Canal Commission were received. On the evening of Dec. 25 the president of the republic gave an elaborate ball in the City of Panama, in honor of President and Mrs. Taft. All the principal officials of the Panamanian government, a number of officers of the Marine Corps, and about half the officers of the 10th Infantry were present, with several officers from the battleships in Colon Harbor. The beautiful decorations of the ballroom, with the gaily uniforms and electric lights, made a most imposing sight. On Dec. 26 President Taft and party were taken through the Canal on a specially conducted train, and as the party was returning from the trip the 10th Infantry was turned out for the President and presented arms as the train slowly moved past. The President and his party, accompanied by Col. and Mrs. Goethals, returned to Colon on the evening of Dec. 26, the Delaware sailing at midnight for Key West, Fla. General Barry, who had been on the Isthmus for a week, joined the President's party and accompanied them to the States.

Col. W. C. Gorgas and Major R. E. Noble, M.C., who have been to Guayaquil, looking after the sanitation of that city, returned to the Isthmus Dec. 31, after being held in quarantine at Panama for three days. A large Congressional party arrived on the Isthmus, on the S.S. Panama, Dec. 26, for a week of sightseeing along the Canal. In the party were Owen Calloway and Mrs. Calloway, Mrs. Champ Clark and Miss Clark, Maurice Connolly and Mrs. Connolly, G. E. Foss, W. S. Hammond, George A. Loud and two daughters, W. A. Oldfield and Mrs. Oldfield, I. S. Pepper, Miles Poindexter and Mrs. Poindexter, J. D. Post, Charles H. Sloan, E. P. Sweet, Mrs. Sweet and Miss Sweet. The party returned to the States on the Commission steamship Panama, which sailed from Cristobal Jan. 2.

FORT ROBINSON.

Fort Robinson, Neb., Jan. 13, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. Cass returned Monday from a two months' leave. Captain Cass has been made regimental adjutant. Another addition to the post is Mrs. Talbot, who arrived Monday with her small baby.

Capt. and Mrs. Symmonds entertained Friday with a very pretty dinner. Major and Mrs. Koester, Major and Mrs. Hartnett. The Book Club met at Mrs. Symmonds's Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of selecting new books.

We have experienced the first zero weather of the winter this week, the mercury going to twenty-five degrees below one night. Lieutenants Grimes and Jones have returned from their holiday leave. Most of the families who have had measles are out of quarantine. Habersham Elliott returned to Shattuck School Tuesday. Dr. and Mrs. Bierbower are in Omaha on a ten days' leave. Mrs. Patterson, mother of Mrs. Scott, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Scott.

Saturday night we had a very pretty dance, which everyone greatly enjoyed. Lieutenant Smith gets a great deal of credit for the success of these dances. Lieut. and Mrs. Mann left this week for a three months' leave.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Jan. 16, 1913.

Col. and Mrs. William Carroll Rafferty gave a reception and tea on Saturday afternoon at Corbin Hall, at which a large number of officers and ladies from Governors Island and New York were present. Music for dancing was furnished by the regimental band and refreshments were served in the club rooms. Among guests from New York were Mr. and Mrs. James Duane Livingston, Mrs. Henry Belt, Mr. and Mrs. Carl von Mayhoff, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, Mrs. John Westervelt, Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Ward, Mrs. A. R. Conkling, Baron Manfred von Monthé, Mr. George Byron, Count de Soisson, Señor Juan de la Camara, Mr. William Van B. Mitchell, Mr. Charles P. Requa and the Misses Cornelia Cammann, Caroline Ward, Violet Procter, Louise Johnson, Isabella Thompson and the Misses Warren.

Among the military and naval guests at the luncheon given on Tuesday, the 14th, at the Hotel Plaza by the Pilgrims Society, of New York, in honor of the officers of H.M.S. Natal were Col. William A. Mann, J. B. Bellinger, William A. Simpson, Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Dunning, Majors Gordon G. Heiner and Frank W. Coe and Capt. John E. Woodward.

Chaplain McQuade, of the Natal, who has been spending part of the week as the guest of Chaplain Edmund B. Smith, left Governors Island on the 15th, the Natal sailing for England on the following day.

Mrs. Alvan C. Read and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Simpson have visited friends in the garrison this week. Mrs. Read is on her way from Monterey to join Captain Read in San Juan, Porto Rico. At the annual banquet of the Veteran Artillery Corps and Military Society of the War of 1812 held at Delmonico's on the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans Col. John S. Mallory, Capt. Robert H. Allen, Capt. Thomas W. Darrah and Chaplain Edmund B. Smith were present. Colonel Mallory responded to the toast which the corps has pledged annually since 1815: "The Army of the United States—gallant and honored defenders of our country." Major and Mrs. Gordon G. Heiner entertained at dinner on the 14th Col. and Mrs. L. Marvin Maus, Col. and Mrs. John S. Mallory, Col. Stephen C. Mills, and Capt. and Mrs. Thomas W. Darrah. Mrs. S. C. Mills is visiting friends in Washington.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., Jan. 13, 1913.

Col. Millard F. Waltz left last Monday for Pierre, S.D., to attend the inauguration of Governor Frank M. Byrne. Col. H. G. Sichel was in command until Colonel Waltz's return, Thursday. Major Edward Anderson started Monday for Fort Leavenworth, to take the field officers' special course.

Mrs. F. W. Pitts was hostess at the regular Card Club Wednesday, when Mrs. R. J. Foster won the prize, a dozen coasters. Major and Mrs. E. M. Lewis entertained at dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Morgan, Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Graham, Mrs. Maize, Captains Williams and Miller.

Among those who have been on sick report with the gripe this week are Capt. L. W. Oliver, Capt. W. P. Moffet and Lieut. F. W. Pitts. Captain Oliver, again ready for duty, Major E. M. Lewis started Thursday evening for Fort Leavenworth, to take a short course at the school there.

A hop supper in honor of their guest, Miss McGlachlin, of Vancouver Barracks, was given Friday by Col. and Mrs. J. T. Clarke. Covers were laid for Lieut. and Mrs. Maize, Miss McGlachlin, Miss Clarke, Miss Rose Clarke, Captain Oliver, and Lieutenants Taulbee, Delameter and Haislip. Col. and Mrs. Waltz, Col. and Mrs. Clarke and Major Anderson were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Lewis Saturday. A sleighing party, consisting of Mesdames Graham, Laubach, Lewis, Misses Crafts, McGlachlin, Clarke, Waltz, Rose Clarke, Captain Oliver, and Lieutenants Gerow, Taulbee and Delameter, was given by the Misses Clarke Saturday afternoon, in compliment to Miss McGlachlin. After the ride they all enjoyed tea at the home of Col. and Mrs. Clarke.

Mrs. Laubach was hostess at dinner Sunday noon for Mrs. Lewis and son, Tom Lewis. Col. and Mrs. Clarke entertained at dinner Sunday evening for Captain Oliver, Lieutenants Gerow, Taulbee, Delameter and Haislip. Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Baird are expected back this week from a three months' leave. Major B. J. Edger is in Sturgis at present as a witness on a murder trial in the state courts.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Jan. 7, 1913.

Lieut. and Mrs. King were guests of relatives in Zanesville, Ohio, over Sunday. Lieutenant Buttgenbach was the guest of friends in Dayton last Sunday. Col. and Mrs. Hall arrived New Year's Day from Washington, D.C., and will make their home with their son, Lieut. Dean Hall, at quarters No. 6. Lieut. and Mrs. John Randolph and family left last week for their new station, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Kilbourne, Med. Corps, and family, returned last week from a month's leave spent in Chicago. Capt. and Mrs. E. M. Leary and family arrived last Saturday from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and have taken the quarters formerly occupied by Capt. A. C. Thompson. Mrs. George A. Dodd returned New Year's Eve from Fort Leavenworth, where she was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Starbird, who was successfully operated on for appendicitis.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BOGAN.—Born at Portsmouth, N.H., Jan. 2, 1913, a son, Alfred Dean, to Surg. Fred M. Bogan, U.S.N.

DOUGHERTY.—Born at San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 10, 1913, a son, William Edgeworth Dougherty, to the wife of Lieut. Louis R. Dougherty, Signal Corps, U.S.A.

DUCEY.—Born at Charleston, S.C., Jan. 14, 1913, a daughter, Carol Cabell Sandford Ducey, to Ensign and Mrs. D. F. Ducey, U.S.N.

FRANKE.—Born a daughter to Mrs. Gustav Henry Franke, nee Mildred Dixon McKee, wife of Lieut. Gustav Henry Franke, C.A.C., at Manila, P.I., Dec. 23, 1912.

HARTIGAN.—Born on Jan. 7, 1913, to Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Hartigan, U.S.N., a daughter, Margaret Alden.

MCDONALD.—Born at Swampscott, Mass., Jan. 11, 1913, a son, Ray Straith McDonald, to Mrs. Katharine Heilner McDonald, widow of the late Lieut. Ray Straith McDonald, U.S. Navy.

MITCHELL.—Born at Niagara Falls, N.Y., Jan. 11, 1913, to Capt. and Mrs. Burton J. Mitchell (late U.S. Army), a son, Henry Howard Mitchell.

PARKER.—Born at Schenectady, N.Y., Jan. 15, 1913, a son to Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Parker. Mr. Parker is a brother of Lieut. Ralph Chandler Parker, U.S.N., and the child is a grandson to Gen. Charles L. Davis, U.S.A., retired, and great-grandson to the late Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler, U.S.N.

PATTEN.—Born at Fort Riley, Kas., on Jan. 11, 1913, to Lieut. and Mrs. George F. Patten, 13th U.S. Cav., a son, Merritt Waynelette.

REED.—Born at Washington, D.C., Jan. 12, 1913, a daughter, to the wife of Civil Engr. Paul L. Reed, U.S.N., Jan. 12, 1913.

MARRIED.

BERRY—HEINAMAN.—At Seattle, Wash., Dec. 28, 1912, Lieut. Howard B. Berry, U.S.N., and Miss Hilda Heinaman.

BURCH—ARCHER.—At San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 26, 1912, Lieut. Bruce Lamar Burch, 14th U.S. Cav., and Miss Berenice Edward Archer.

BYRNE—LETHBRIDGE.—On Dec. 14, 1912, at the Church of the Holy Name, New York, by Mons. Kean, Marjorie Colt, daughter of Brig. Gen. Charles C. Byrne, U.S. Army, and Mrs. Byrne, to Alan Bourchier, youngest son of the late Sir Wroth Acland Lethbridge, Bart. of Sandhill Park, Taunton, Somerset, England.

LEWIS—HOLLOWAY.—At Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 30, 1912, Lieut. Converse R. Lewis, 23d U.S. Inf., son of Col. T. J. Lewis, U.S.A., and Miss Le May Holloway.

MARTIN—GAILLARD.—At Charleston, S.C., Jan. 8, 1913, Lieut. Theodore Willis Martin, 17th U.S. Inf., and Miss Susie Elizabeth Gaillard.

MURCHIE—PRINGLE.—At Charleston, S.C., Jan. 8, 1913, Paymaster David Garrick Murchie, U.S.N., and Miss Clara Margaret Pringle.

O'BRIEN—FOULDS.—At Highland Park, Ill., Jan. 1, 1913, Lieut. Robert E. O'Brien, 27th U.S. Inf., and Miss Keturah Foulds.

DIED.

BENNETT.—Died at Seattle, Wash., Dec. 26, 1912, Mr. James G. Bennett, father of Lieut. Claire R. Bennett, U.S.A. Interment at Fort Lawton, Wash.

CARR.—Died Jan. 11, 1913, at Mosierstown, Crawford county, Pa., in his eighty-fourth year, Alfred Bennett Carr. The deceased is survived by eight children, the eldest of the family being Capt. Clarence A. Carr, U.S.N.

DINMICK.—Died Jan. 15, 1913, at 4:30 a.m., at the

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Cairo, Washington, D.C., Florence Palmer, wife of Brig. Gen. Eugene D. Dimmick, U.S.A.

DOANE.—Died at Omaha, Neb., Dec. 20, 1912, Judge George W. Doane, father of Capt. William G. Doane, U.S.A., and Guy R. Doane.

ELKINS.—Died at Kittery, Me., Jan. 6, 1913, Corp. H. G. Elkins, U.S.N., retired.

FINLAYSON.—Died suddenly at Hamburg, Ala., Dec. 26, 1912, Mr. A. J. Finlayson, father of the late Capt. J. L. Finlayson, P.I.

IRVING.—Died at Manila, P.I., Nov. 30, 1912, Post Q.M. Sergt. Howard Irving, U.S.A., retired, an employee in the Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

KENDALL.—Died at North Portland, Ore., Jan. 16, 1913, Major Henry F. Kendall, U.S.A., retired.

McMASTER.—Died in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 14, 1913, Mary Elize, widow of Dr. James McMaster, U.S.N., in the seventy-first year of her age. Funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, New Haven, on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 18, at half past two o'clock. Interment in Cotton Lot, Grove Street Cemetery, New Haven, instead of family lot in Arlington.

MERSON.—Died at Bordentown, N.J., Jan. 14, 1913, Mrs. Anna S. Merson, grandmother of Prof. D. M. Garrison, U.S.N.

PATCH.—Died at Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 12, 1913, Commodore Nathaniel J. K. Patch, U.S.N., retired.

QUINN.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1913, Major Thomas F. Quinn, U.S.A., retired.

SCHIMMELFENG.—Died at Mercy Hospital, Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 5, 1913, Miss Myrtle Schimmelfeng, of Indianapolis, Iowa, sister of Lieut. C. A. Schimmelfeng, 18th Co., U.S. Coast Art.

SOULE.—Died at Brookline, Mass., Jan. 7, 1913, Mr. Charles C. Soule, father of Lieut. C. C. Soule, jr., U.S.N.

STOCKLE.—Died at Redondo Beach, Cal., G. F. Stockle, father of Major G. E. Stockle, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

WATSON.—Died at Lexington, Miss., Dec. 31, 1912, Mrs. A. B. Watson, mother of the wife of Lieut. Benjamin F. McClellan, 28th U.S. Inf.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

A review of the 8th Coast Artillery Regiment, Brig. Gen. E. F. Austin commanding, will be held in the armory on Thursday night, Jan. 30, by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan. A regimental drill will be held on Jan. 27.

A review of Troops A, C, E, F and G, 1st Cav., N.Y., Col. O. B. Bridgman, will be held in the armory Friday night, Jan. 24, by Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. There will also be a number of special drills.

The annual reception and review of Co. L, 10th Inf., N.G. N.Y., Capt. Ralph M. Glover, of White Plains, will be held on Friday night, Jan. 24, and it will be one of the leading events in the city of the season. A reception will be held after the military ceremonies, and supper will be served in the armory. The grand march will commence at 9:30 p.m. The waltz and two-step will be allowed only and the new fancy dances will not be permitted. This is a commendable move on the part of the company. There will be bridge and euchre in the company parlor.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, will review Battery D, 2d Field Artillery, N.Y., Captain Strong, in its armory in the Bronx, Thursday night, Jan. 23, instead of Jan. 25, as at first intended. General O'Ryan will review the 7th Regiment on Jan. 29, and the 8th Regiment on Jan. 30.

Brig. Gen. Elmore F. Austin, Chief of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., states that there is absolutely no truth in the statement which has appeared that he intended to resign his position as Chief of Coast Artillery in order that he might devote all his time as commanding officer of the 8th Regiment. General Austin also states that he is fully able to perform the work involved in his present dual office. General Austin has issued a very progressive course of theoretical instruction to be followed by officers and men of the Corps, to be given by the inspector-instructors, and the sergeant-instructors of the Army up to and including April. In addition to the stated program of instruction, monthly problems on target practice methods will be issued from the headquarters of General Austin to all officers who will be required to solve them. Another instructive feature on the program will be a coast defense war game played at the headquarters of the General on certain nights.

The field artillery of the N.G.N.Y. has, upon the recommendation of Major General O'Ryan, and with a view to adding to its efficiency, just been reorganized as follows: An additional regiment of field artillery is created, to be known as the 2d Regiment, and its headquarters will be 171 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn. The 1st Battalion of the 1st Field Artillery (Batteries A, B and C) is transferred to the 2d Field Artillery as the 1st Battalion thereof. The 2d Battalion, Field Artillery, less Battery C (Binghamton) is assigned to the 2d Field Artillery as the 2d Battalion thereof. Battery A (Syracuse) will hereafter be known as Battery E, and Battery B of the Bronx will hereafter be known as Battery D, 2d Field Artillery. Battery C, 2d Batln., Field Art., of Binghamton, is detached from said battalion and assigned to the 1st Field Artillery. Battery C of that regiment. The headquarters of the 1st Regiment is at 56 West Sixty-sixth street. Col. N. B. Thurston, Chief O.O., under his present commission has been placed in command of the 1st Regiment, in addition to his other duties. Col. G. A. Wingate is relieved from command of the 1st Regiment and is assigned to command the 2d Regiment. Major Frank H. Hines, 2d Field Art., has been promoted to lieutenant colonel and assigned to that regiment. Capt. J. S. Stokes has also passed the board as captain of Battery A.

It is now said to be likely that the 7th N.Y. may abandon its projected trip to Washington, D.C., on March 4 to take part in the Inaugural parade owing to the big expense. A summer trip instead seems to be favored.

Borough President Steers of Brooklyn, N.Y., will review the 13th Regiment on Thursday night, Jan. 30, and Brig. Gen. David E. Austen, now Superintendent of Parks, Borough of Queens, will be the reviewing officer on Tuesday night, Feb. 18.

Gen. William Verbeck, former Adjutant General, N.G.N.Y., appeared before the Governor's Investigating Commission at Albany, N.Y., Jan. 13 to explain the part he took in the purchase of property in Albany for a new arsenal for the National Guard. At a previous hearing the testimony was to the effect that General Verbeck, without power under the law, had contracted to purchase the Hinkelman property, in Broadway, from the First National Bank, of which Governor Dix was formerly vice-president. General Verbeck testified on Jan. 13 that the first contract to purchase the property was made contrary to the provisions of the law. Subsequently he made another contract, which he believed to be valid. The purchase money was not paid out of the contingent fund, but out of a fund made up of moneys received for condemned property, and on the order of Governor Dix, Commander-in-Chief of the Guard, General Verbeck asserted. The transaction followed the enactment of a law in 1911 authorizing the sale of the arsenal at the corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, New York, and permitting the purchase of a site for a new arsenal with the proceeds. General Verbeck said that he made his first agreement with the bank under this law, and found later that the contract was not valid.

He then made an agreement of purchase as Adjutant General. General Verbeek was questioned as to why he took title to property bought for state purposes. He said that he should not have taken the title, but thought it should have been put in the name of the Governor or the trustees of public buildings. The Investigating Committee took the ground that title should rest with the state and not with the head of any department. John J. Gallagher, vice-president of the First National Bank, said the property had been carried on the books of the bank at \$35,541, representing indebtedness, with interest. He said the bank would take the property off the hands of the state, and thought it worth more than the state paid for it. Col. Charles A. Simmons, former Assistant Adjutant General, who was editor of the Militia Journal, issued from The Adjutant General's office, testified that while the state paid for the first numbers, it was expected that, with the subscription price fixed at \$2 a year and with advertising, it would be self-sustaining. All the funds received in connection with the publication, he said, were to the credit of the Militia Journal in an Albany bank.

Major John F. Fairchild, Corps of Engrs., N.G.N.Y., attached to the 3d Brigade, delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture to the officers of the 22d Engineers in the armory on the night of Jan. 13. His subject was "The Training of the Soldier to Protect Himself," and Major Fairchild in his talk used a number of large charts, showing the construction of various kinds of trenches, and also had models of gabions, wire entanglements, sandbags, military pits, alatis, chevaux de frise, facines, etc., on display. The models were the handiwork of Major Fairchild, and can be ingeniously packed in a valise. In addition to Colonel Hotchkiss and his officers, General O'Ryan and several of his staff were present.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., chief marshal of the Inauguration Day parade in Washington, has received word from President-elect Wilson that the latter has determined upon the 1st Troop of New Jersey as his personal escort on March 4.

It is expected that two regiments of Infantry, one regiment of Coast Artillery, one or two troops of Cavalry, with Hospital and Signal Corps, from the Massachusetts Militia will take part in the inauguration parade in Washington, March 4. "It is the general wish of the officers," says the Boston Globe, "that Governor Foss may be induced to take command in the parade."

A School of Musketry will be established in the National Guard of New Jersey. The training will be practical and theoretical in the rifle, its firing effect, the principles of fire control and fire-discipline as applied to troops. Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer has been appointed by the Governor as commandant of the school. The instructors will be composed of the various officers in the different regiments. Certificates will be awarded for efficiency, and state teams, to participate in national matches, will be selected by competition from members of the school.

Members of Troop A, of the Maryland National Guard, have decided to stick by the standard United States uniform, and have voted against a distinctive full dress uniform.

23D N.Y.—COL. FRANK H. NORTON.

Brig. Gen. Henry DeW. Hamilton, The Adjutant General of New York, reviewed his old command, the 23d Infantry, N.G.N.Y., under command of Col. Frank H. Norton, in the armory on the night of Jan. 11. He received an enthusiastic reception from the large audience as he entered the drill hall, and again as he passed around the regiment during the standing review. Although it was the General's first review, he was perfectly at home in the role of reviewing officer, and also in his new office as The Adjutant General of the largest National Guard force in the United States, and he bore himself with becoming ease and dignity which elicited the most favorable comment. General Hamilton, however, having spent some twenty years in the 23d serving in successive grades from private to captain and then as major of the 201st N.Y. Vols., those who knew his ability as an officer were not surprised.

After the conclusion of the military ceremonies, General Hamilton was escorted to the officers' room, where he was introduced to all the officers of the regiment and visiting officers, and also to several hundred other guests. Colonel Norton finally having to make a break in the long line of people awaiting an introduction, and escort General Hamilton off to his own quarters. The General was accompanied by Lieut. Col. E. V. Howard, A.A.G.; Capt. W. H. Ferguson, O.O., 10th Inf., and Lieut. H. P. Piers, 10th Inf. The General and the two first named officers were formerly members of Co. I, of the 23d, while the last named was formerly a member of Co. E.

The regiment was formed for the review under the direction of Adjutant Newman, in line of masses, having been equalized into twelve companies of sixteen files, in three battalions, the battalion commanders being Majors Wells, Mylotte and Blanton. While there were a few shortcomings such as lowering the pieces too heavily at order arms, too much distance between the 2d and 3d Battalions in the passage, and somewhat ragged manual at evening parade, the regiment in other respects made a very handsome showing, and the men were very steady and prompt. The short regimental drill under Colonel Norton was a very pretty piece of work, and the best of the evening. The movements included an advance at right oblique, forming column of masses on 1st Battalion, column of battalions, column of squads, moving each battalion in column of squads simultaneously, in parallel columns, and in line of masses. The evening parade was taken by Lieut. Col. C. G. Rasmus, the companies going by in very handsome shape in the passage, and parading unexcelled. Cos. A, C and G had the largest turnouts, making an exceptionally fine showing.

Among the special guests present were Brig. Gens. E. F. Austin, Joseph G. Story and A. L. Kline, Cos. G. A. Wingate, W. A. Stokes, William F. Morris, H. C. Barthman, Lieut. Col. E. E. Jannicky, Major H. B. Baldwin, Major F. H. Stevenson, Lieut. M. G. Stockbridge, Major H. L. Foster, Capt. S. G. Teets, Capt. C. E. Fisk, Capt. W. J. Costigan, all N.G.N.Y., and Major F. H. E. Ebstein, U.S.A., retired.

71ST N.Y.—COL. WILLIAM G. BATES.

To commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the 71st Infantry, N.G.N.Y., the regiment was reviewed by Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, president of the 71st Regiment Veteran Association, to which office he has been elected annually for a number of years. General McAlpin, who is the senior living ex-colonel of the 71st, and also an ex-adjutant general, and one of the most efficient, was accompanied by a staff of twenty-seven veterans, the latter being followed into the drill hall by some 100 members of the Veteran Association.

As General McAlpin and the veterans marched to the reviewing point the large audience liberally applauded. Among the well known veterans on the staff of General McAlpin were Brevet Brig. Gen. A. T. Francis, Col. Meredith L. Jones, who served on the staff of General Doubleday in the Civil War, participating at Gettysburg and other battles; Col. E. H. Conklin, Col. C. H. Patrick, Gen. A. H. Embler, Colonel Webber and Captain Joyce.

The regiment had previously been formed in line of masses, and presented a splendid appearance, wearing its distinctive full dress, with white trousers and white cross belts. Some of the companies were equalized into twenty solid files, and others paraded sixteen files. The battalion commanders were Majors Beckman, Flack and Hutchinson. As Colonel Bates and staff escorted General McAlpin and staff around the lines the band played "Tenting To-night on the Old Camp Ground" and "Comrades," while the audience cheered.

At the conclusion of the review the Veteran Trophy, for the best record of attendance, was awarded to Co. G. Captain Maslin, for the third consecutive year. General McAlpin made the presentation speech. Co. D, Captain Breckinridge, was presented with the "Colonel's Cup," for making the highest percentage of marksmanship on the state range. Colonel Bates making the formal presentation. The Sheridan Recruiting Trophy and the Elmendorf Recruiting Trophy were both presented to Co. I, Captain Hopkins, by Colonel Bates.

The regiment was then formed in line for evening parade, under Colonel Bates, and made just as fine a display in this ceremony as it did in the review. There were many visiting

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Extract from Proceedings of the Second International Brewers' Congress held in Chicago October 19-21, 1911. Vol. 1, page 300.

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33-M



officers among the guests, who were unstinted in their praise of the regiment's showing. Among the special guests were Brig. Gen. McCoskey Butt, N.Y., and the following officers from the British cruiser Natal, under escort of Comdr. Russell Raynor, N.Y. Naval Militia: Engineer Commander Sutton, Captain Hazen, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry; Assistant Paymaster King, Lieutenants Elliott, Briggs, Porter and Hall. Among the officers of the 1st Battalion of Naval Militia present with the Natal's party were Lieuts. T. M. Minton, J. J. MacFarlane, W. L. Mallon, Q. E. Raff, R. R. Riggs and H. Pell, and Ensign F. L. Rupp. The officers of the 1st Naval Battalion have extended many courtesies to the Natal's officers on the Granite State.

Other officers present as special guests were Col. N. B. Thurston, N.Y.; Col. O. B. Bridgman, 1st Cav., N.Y.; Col. H. C. Barthman, 47th N.Y.; Major W. E. Horton, U.S.A.; Major Frank B. Barrett, 1st Field Art., N.Y.; ex-Capt. J. N. Golding, 71st N.Y.

The 71st was organized in 1852, at that time being known as the American Guard, none but native born Americans being originally enlisted. The regiment served some seven months in the Civil War, and among the battles and engagements it participated in was that of Bull Run in July, 1861. It also took part in the campaign in Cuba in 1898, and in the various riots in New York city since its organization. To-day the 71st, in every respect, is among the leading regiments of the National Guard. The drill hall was very prettily decorated, and a number of banners, noting the various occasions of active service the regiment took part in, both in the United States and state service, were displayed along the front of the galleries. The military ceremonies were followed by dancing for members and guests.

WASHINGTON.

Adjutant Gen. Fred Llewellyn, of the state of Washington, in his report for 1912 announces a great improvement in the state force and says, in part:

"On Jan. 1, 1911, I succeeded Gen. George B. Lamping as Adjutant General. On that date and for some time prior thereto, conditions in the Guard were somewhat unsettled. While the officers and men generally were showing a fair degree of individual efficiency in their work, the aggregate efficiency of the entire organization had been impaired by personal and political dissension between certain officers. Such conditions were made the subject of an investigation by a committee of the Legislature of 1911, which went thoroughly into the matter and finally made a report recommending the legislative elimination of certain of the higher officers. The committee report was not adopted by the Legislature, which ultimately adjourned without having taken any definite action, thus leaving the situation to be handled by the administration. It seems unnecessary here to enter into detail as to the means which were used to correct the faults under consideration, it being sufficient to say that certain measures were adopted which, within a few months, restored complete harmony and that this condition has prevailed continuously to the present time.

"Your Excellency's wise policy of the elimination of all personal and political considerations from the administration of this department, the generous support given it by the Legislature of 1911, the active encouragement and assistance accorded by the War and Navy Departments of the United States, and a consistently harmonious and energetic endeavor on the part of the officers and men generally, have all combined to make the period covered by this report undoubtedly the most successful in the history of the National Guard of Washington. Official reports and communications

by competent and disinterested officers of the United States Army and Navy show that each branch has attained a state of real and practical efficiency. Each is completely equipped and ready for any emergency in which it may be summoned to aid the state or Federal Government."

The force now includes one complete regiment of Infantry consisting of band, machine-gun company and twelve companies with a detachment of mounted scouts and orderlies, a Coast Artillery Reserve Corps, consisting of five companies, one troop of Cavalry, one company of Signal Corps, a Medical Corps, a Medical Reserve Corps, a Hospital Corps and a Naval Militia consisting of three divisions. A roster of organizations and officers showing their locations is appended. The total strength is 104 officers and 1,396 men.

The reports of Federal officers showed the most serious faults to be low enlisted strength in certain organizations, due to difficulty in recruiting, a laxness in some commands in the care of rifle and equipments and inadequate armories for some organizations. The organizations, however, with few exceptions, were found to be in excellent condition and steps were at once taken for the correction of the deficiencies noted.

NEBRASKA.

Adjutant Gen. E. H. Phelps, of Nebraska, announces the dates for its annual inspection by Lieut. F. C. Test, 22d U.S. Inf., which begins Jan. 15 and ends March 18. A progressive program of drills has been prescribed to March 31 next, including sighting exercise, gallery practice, and physical drill, company drill, talks to men, etc.

In a recent letter from the War Department the following remarks are made on the showing of the Nebraska troops in the 1912 camps: "I am further directed by the Secretary of War to express his gratification at the very creditable showing made by the Infantry organizations of your state, as indicated by the reports above mentioned, in regard to instruction, conduct and particularly sanitation. The report on the 1st Infantry indicates a high state of discipline, and in both regiments it is gratifying to note that there is a realization on the part of officers and men of the necessity of having their rifles in good condition."

The following officers on the personal staff of Governor Chester H. Aldrich, of Nebraska, are honorably discharged, their commissions as staff officers having expired with that of the appointing power: Brig. Gen. Ernest H. Phelps, The Adjutant General; Col. Allan D. Falconer, Q.M. and Commissary General; Willard A. Prince, Judge Advocate General, and Albert D. Fetterman, Inspector General, and Capt. Samuel G. Jamison, A.Q.M. Major Louis H. Gage, O.D., is relieved from duty as A.A.G., assistant inspector general and surveying officer. Capt. Lon C. Kesterson, O.D., is relieved from duty as A.A.G. The commander-in-chief desires to express his high appreciation of the faithful services of the members of his staff, and for their aid to, and interest in, the National Guard. "The members of the National Guard," he says, "are entitled to much commendation for their zeal and efficiency, for the high standard they have fixed for themselves and the organization, and to the gratitude of the state and nation for willingness to give of their time and means, that they may qualify themselves for the Service of their country, should occasion demand. The commander-in-chief assures all members of his hearty sympathy with them, and hopes for a still higher standard of efficiency; he speaks for his successor the same loyalty and honor as has been shown him."

Put this up to your jimmy pipe!

You buy some Prince Albert tobacco in the toppy red bag, 5c, or the tidy red tin, 10c, jam that old jimmy full and wise up to some regular smokings.

For here's jimmy pipe joy with the bells on! *Can't bite* (bite's cut out by a patented process), fresh, fragrant! Tobacco you can smoke all day and all night and feel you're glad you're alive!

the toppy
red bag



PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

is as ace high in a cigarette as in a pipe. Won't parch or burn your throat. Rolls up like a breeze. *You don't waste half of it, because P. A. is crimp cut and fresh and stays put! It's long-burning, too, and gives a fellow a run for his money.*

Play the big noise, the biggest favorite ever known in tobacco—Prince Albert—the national joy smoke!

Everywhere—in the toppy red bag, 5c; in the tidy red tin, 10c; and in hand-some pound and half-pound humidor.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY
Winston-Salem, N. C.



Says "Hunch."

"After all, it's the tobacco, not the package, that puts Prince Albert in the spotlight. Get yours while the getting is good."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

SERGEANT W.—Bailey Millard's article consisting of the story of a deserter appeared in the Cosmopolitan Magazine, September, 1910.

M. C. asks: I am on the eligible list for U.S. Penitentiary Guard. In case I am appointed to the position, am I entitled to a discharge from the Army by favor, or will I have to purchase it? Answer: It would most likely be a "discharge for convenience of government."

CHINA asks: Left Manila Oct. 15, 1904; arrived Taku, China, Oct. 21, 1904; left Taku Sept. 13, 1905; arrived Manila Sept. 28, 1905; left Mariveles, P.I. (last port of call), Oct. 1, 1905. How much of above time counts double toward retirement? Answer: "Actual service in," as prescribed by A.R. 134 would limit this double time to the period Oct. 21, 1904, to Sept. 13, 1905.

J. F. K.—Double time for foreign service is according to A.R. 134, but applies only to enlistments begun prior to Aug. 24, 1912. The double time computation for foreign service applied to "actual service in" China, Cuba, Philippines, Guam, Alaska or Panama, or prior to April 23, 1904, in Porto Rico.

F. D.—Exclusive of the 3,500 enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, the authorized strength of the Army at this time is 4,771 commissioned officers in the Regular Army and 180 in the Philippine Scouts; 81,527 enlisted men in the Regular Army and 5,732 in the Scouts.

W. R. J.—General Orders 43 and 232, of 1909, will give you the desired information regarding method of appointment and examinations for ordnance sergeants.

W. M.—For particulars as to enlistment in the Revenue Cutter Service apply to Revenue Cutter Division, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. Hospital Stewards are not included in the personnel.

H. S. B. asks: (1) I enlisted for general service band, served two months and two years, then transferred to the Cavalry, and was discharged from Cavalry. Will the color of my service stripe be from the regiment I was discharged from or from the regiment I served most time with? (2) Took out my first citizenship papers before I enlisted, have served one enlistment in Army, and have been honorably discharged. Can I receive my final naturalization papers upon making application for them, or do I have to comply with the state law of Colorado and reside within the state a year? Answer: (1) Arm in which you served most time. (2) One year's residence. Apply to nearest U.S. Court.

EDWARD McCORMICK.—Enlisted in the U.S. Navy at Wheeling, W. Va. The father of Edward wishes to know his whereabouts. Send a line to Riley McCormick, 109 East Eleventh street, Wheeling, W. Va.

READER.—Requirements for entrance to Naval Academy may be learned by application to the Navy Department for circular of information. As to vacancies address your Congressman or Senator.

P. E. asks: (1) A foreigner arrives in this country and joins the U.S. Army at once. Is he entitled to the second citizen paper after his discharge? (2) In case he passes the examination for second lieutenant after two years' serv-

ice and intends to stay in the Army for good, is he entitled to get the paper after this time? Answer: (1) One year's residence after an honorable discharge entitles him to citizenship papers without further declaration. (2) Must be a citizen before appointment as officer.

E. C. asks: An enlisted man receiving commutation of rations is subpoenaed to appear as witness for the Government. Is he entitled to commutation of rations for the number of days absent from station? Answer: The order should state.

R. E. G. asks: (1) About when will the Small-Arms Firing Regulations, now in preparation, be published? (2) Did bill pass Congress this season for the retirement of officers, Philippine Scouts? (3) About when will officers, Philippine Scouts, be ordered before a board for examination for reappointment whose commissions expire between Jan. 1 and April 1, 1914? Answer: (1) This cannot be stated. The board has had it in hand for some time. (2) No. (3) By the board constituted by the commanding general, Philippine Division, January of that year, in accordance with Para. 45-57, G.O. 14, War D., 1912.

W. S. B.—Longevity pay is pay based upon length of service. In the Army pay tables you will find a certain base pay for certain grades. This is increased ten per cent. for each five years of service, said increase not to exceed forty per cent. The "longevity" claims now before Congress are on account of Military Academy service as cadets, which the Supreme Court decided should be counted as service in the Army and as determining longevity pay, but in these particular instances had been decided adversely to the claimants by the Comptroller and payments were later withheld on the plea of statute of limitation. See the article on the Omnibus Claims bill, page 576, our issue of Jan. 11.

M. J. B.—To locate Thomas Coogan, who re-enlisted in the U.S. Navy about three years ago, apply to Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D.C.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 11, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. Will H. Point, from Fort Leavenworth, arrived Thursday and are guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Allen M. Smith until their quarters are ready. Lieut. and Mrs. Edward S. Hayes entertained at Sunday supper for Mrs. M. N. Borden and Mrs. James Lynch, other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Capt. and Mrs. William J. Lutz, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Allen M. Smith, Capt. James Lynch and Lieutenant Gardner.

Lieut. and Mrs. Rowan P. Lemly, who spent the holidays in San Antonio, Texas, guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Danforth, returned Saturday to the garrison. Mrs. George B. Duncan was hostess Monday for the Sewing Club. Miss Vogdes, of California, house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Englebert G. Owenshine, was guest of honor Wednesday at a theater party and supper given by C. C. Carpenter, of Minneapolis.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead entertained Sunday at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Harold B. Fiske. Mrs. Stanley L. James entertained Thursday evening at a bowling party in the gymnasium, followed by a buffet supper at her home, in honor of Lieutenant James's birthday. There were twenty guests, and Mrs. James was assisted by Mrs. M. N. Borden. Mrs. John M. Willis and her mother, Mrs. John S. Gibson,

left Thursday for Fort Brady, Mich., for several weeks.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles F. Leonard, of Fort Omaha, will arrive Monday and take quarters 13, Infantry garrison. The officers were hosts Friday evening at an informal concert and dance in the gymnasium.

Word was received at the garrison Thursday of the death at Lexington, Miss., on Dec. 31 of Mrs. A. B. Watson, mother of Mrs. Benjamin F. McClellan, formerly of this garrison, but now of Jackson, Miss. Mrs. Watson was well known here, having visited with Lieut. and Mrs. McClellan, the past summer and fall, at this garrison.

Mrs. Roscoe H. Hearn on Thursday gave an informal tea in honor of Miss Hauser, of Washington, D.C., house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. James Regan, and Miss Lucas, of Evans-ton, Ill. guest of Capt. and Mrs. Reuben Smith. Mrs. Hearn was assisted by Mrs. George B. Duncan, Mrs. James Regan, Mrs. Reuben Smith and Mrs. Thomas J. Johnson, all 9th Infantry. Lieut. William E. Gillmore and Mrs. Gillmore, now at Ithaca, N.Y., will sail Feb. 5 for a two years' tour in the Philippines. Major William T. Wilder, paymaster, left Thursday for Fort Lincoln, N.D. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Willis T. May returned Thursday from a short visit in the East.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 13, 1913.

Capt. Frank B. Hawkins, Mrs. Hawkins and small daughter arrived during the holidays and are quartered in No. 6, First Loop; Capt. Claude S. Fries, Mrs. Fries and Mills came from a year's detail at Fort Leavenworth and have taken No. 22, Second Loop; Capt. E. V. D. Murphy, Mrs. Murphy and baby are in No. 93-A, returning from a Militia detail in New Hampshire and Vermont; Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Goodale are in No. 27, Third Loop, Captain Goodale having been relieved from paymaster detail in Seattle; Capt. Ben Lear, 15th Cav., has taken quarters 15, Second Loop, and will be joined later by Mrs. Lear and their little daughter. Captain Lear has just been relieved from the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley; so also was Lieut. Isaac Martin, 15th Cav., quartered in the Officers' Club. Lieut. and Mrs. T. W. Brown are in No. 5, First Loop, returning from California; Lieut. and Mrs. Cole and baby have No. 4, First Loop; Lieutenant Clapham has taken 95-A, and Mrs. Clapham will arrive shortly, after a visit with relatives in Kansas; Lieut. A. R. Emery returns from a Militia detail in Idaho, accompanied by Mrs. Emery and baby and they have quarters 96-B; Lieut. Henry J. Reilly, recently transferred to the 15th Cavalry, is quartered in the club; Lieut. and Mrs. P. R. Manchester, returning from West Point, have taken No. 97-A. So many officers arriving at once complicating the question of quarters with the result that several couples of "newly-weds" have been assigned rooms in the Officers' Club. Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Coates, Lieut. and Mrs. S. M. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Patterson, Lieut. and Mrs. W. G. Langwill are already settled and will soon be joined by Lieut. and Mrs. C. St. C. McNeill and Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. O'Brien, at present off on their honeymoon.

On New Year's Day Col. and Mrs. R. N. Getty gave a handsome reception to the whole garrison, from one to four o'clock. The 27th Infantry orchestra gave a program of selected music in the upstairs hall. Assisting Mrs. Getty were Mesdames Chatfield, Bishop, Willcox, Rice, McNamee and Rogers. Mrs. Bates served punch, while Mrs. Saville presided over the luncheon, assisted by the Misses Getty, Murphy, Rafferty and Helms. All the officers were in full dress.

Col. Charles Willcox has been entertaining his mother for several weeks. Mrs. Tupper, sister of Mrs. W. H. Chatfield, has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Chatfield after a brief visit with her daughter, Mrs. Williams, at Cleveland, Ohio. Major and Mrs. W. R. Dashiell are spending four months in the South, principally in Georgia, with relatives. Major and Mrs. F. H. Sargent are in quarters 76, formerly occupied by Major Clark. Their son and daughter came for the holidays from school at Galesburg, Miss Sargent bringing three of her classmates as her guests. They all returned on the 8th to Galesburg, the party being joined by Miss Evelyn Murphy, daughter of Major T. Q. Murphy, 19th Inf., who will also attend this term at the Seminary.

Major and Mrs. M. M. McNamee entertained during the holidays with a dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Getty, other guests being Major and Mrs. Sargent, Mrs. Charles Clark and Captain Lear. Mrs. Clark, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Spencer M. Smith, left for Des Moines, en route to sail Feb. 5 to join Major Clark in China. Mrs. Smith also had her brother, Wayne Clark, for several days from Highland Falls, N.Y., where he is a student with Professor Braden. Mrs. John J. Marshall, of Highland Park, sister of Mrs. Clark, was visited over Christmas by her son, William Rafferty, cadet at West Point, who graduates this June. Capt. M. E. Saville is using a month's leave in collecting data regarding a plan of his for systematizing field transportation in Q.M. Corps.

Mrs. Claude S. Fries and Mills spent part of the holidays with her mother, Mrs. McCune, at Columbus, Ohio. Lieut. Walter H. Walker spent his Christmas leave with his parents in Texas.

The dance New Year's Eve was a Leap Year affair and a delightful event. Capt. W. C. Rogers had charge of the program, Captain Moses of the punch, Mrs. Chatfield arranged the supper, Mrs. Moses and Mrs. W. H. Smith presided at the punch bowl, and the reception committee included Col. and Mrs. Getty, Col. and Mrs. Willcox, Major and Mrs. McNamee.

Capt. and Mrs. Howard H. Hickok had as holiday guests Mrs. Hickok's sister, Mrs. and Miss Holcker. A reception was given for them on Christmas Day, and they left for St. Louis a few days later. Capt. John Robertson, on sick report for some weeks, is welcomed back among the well ones. Capt. Joseph Gilbreth, recently returned from Leavenworth with Mrs. Gilbreth and Howard, has been entertaining his mother. They are quartered in No. 53, Third Loop. Capt. and Mrs. Edward Croft, 19th Inf., Miss Croft and the young son all left for Boston, where Captain Croft has been detailed on recruiting duty. Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Blanchard have returned from a month's leave, spent in St. Louis with Captain Blanchard's sister and mother. He has been ordered to Fort Strong, Mass., and they leave next week. Mrs. T. B. Seigle has been visiting in Boston since early in December.

A merry "at home" was given not long ago by three of the bachelors in their quarters at the club. The hosts were Lieutenants Ellis, Davis and Waddill. Madame Prunyn and Miss Prunyn, of Albany, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. C. McE. Prunyn during Christmas week. Lieut. G. B. Lake, M.C., has been ordered to the Philippines. He and Mrs. Lake, with the children, sail in February. Lieut. Henry J. Reilly, 15th Cav., before reporting here for duty spent several weeks with his mother, Mrs. M. J. Reilly, at Winnetka, Ill. Lieut. and Mrs. P. R. Manchester spent the holidays at Grantley, Vt., with Mrs. Manchester's parents, and at Pawlet, with Dr. and Mrs. Manchester.

Mrs. Charles L. Stevenson has been entertaining her cousin, Miss Laughter, who left last week for her home in Texas. Lieut. and Mrs. Stevenson had all the young people in to meet Miss Laughter just before New Year's. Mrs. W. G. Langwill is visiting her parents at Aurora, Ill. She will return here for a week before leaving with Lieutenant Langwill, to sail in February for the Philippines. Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin Gunner spent Christmas with their brother, Lieut. M. J. Gunner, 27th Inf., at the Club. Lieutenant Gunner is military instructor at the college at Delaford, W. Va. Dr. W. R. Grutzman is again on duty, after a four months' leave spent in Europe, principally in Germany.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fred H. Baird, on leave from Fort Meade, S.D., are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Williams, and have been guests of honor at many parties. On Monday last Capt. and Mrs. Williams asked in all the 19th Infantry friends to meet the Bairds. On Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. G. M. Allen entertained for them, their guests being Major and Mrs. Murphy, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Major and Mrs. McNamee, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Helms, Mrs. M. N. Borden, Rafferty, Helms, and Lieutenants Ellis, Davis, Waddill, Stevens, Yount, Johnson and Walker. There was a hat trimming contest by the men, which caused great merriment and developed some unlooked for artists. Capt. and Mrs. Ford gave a supper for the Bairds to-night.

Major and Mrs. McNamee had as house guests for the hop last Friday Miss Clara Kingsbury and Miss Mildred March,

from Evanston, and Miss Mary Sedgwick, of Highland Park. A hop supper was given later at Major McNamee's quarters, those present being Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Blanchard, Capt. and Mrs. Fries, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. and Miss Helms, Captain Lear, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen, Lieut. and Mrs. Pruyne, Lieut. and Mrs. Emery, Miss Getty, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, and Miss Rafferty, of Highland Park; Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Comstock, Jr., and Miss Lindenberg, of Chicago; Dr. Landerdale, Lieutenant Walker, Johnson, Yount, Stevens, Murphy, Gunner, Davis, Crawford, Reilly, Waddill, Martin, Major Wittenmyer, Mr. Sherwin, of North Chicago, and the Misses Van Riper, of Highland Park. Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Comstock, Jr., of Chicago, were guests of Lieutenant Yount for the hop.

A basketball team has been organized among the ladies here, those playing so far being Mrs. Saville, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Allen, Miss Helms, Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Getty, Miss Laughter, Mrs. Ford and Miss Rafferty. Mrs. McNamee was hostess for the small bridge club last Thursday, Mrs. Hawkins winning the monthly prize. Capt. and Mrs. McAndrews are no longer here, Captain McAndrews having been ordered back to the line after his M. detail and sent to the 6th Cavalry. Lieut. and Mrs. L. V. Gregg are at Tampa, Fla., where Lieutenant Gregg was ordered on Militia duty. Lieutenant Lanza went to Baton Rouge, La., and Lieutenant Hofmann to Helena, Mont. Lieutenants Smyser, Sneed and Phillips went to Fort Leavenworth on prison duty, and apt. P. L. Smith to Q. M. detail at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Capt. Harry Comstock was also detailed in the Q. M. Department, but remains on duty here at Fort Sheridan.

The house once occupied by Capt. B. J. Tillman has been assigned to Captain Goodale. Captain Tillman is still at Fort Bayard, N. M., and has ordered his goods shipped there, as Mrs. Tillman and the baby have recently joined him.

MADISON BARRACKS.

Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1913.

There was the usual formal New Year's reception at the Commanding Officer's quarters at noon, when the health of "The Colonel of the 3d Infantry" was proposed, and he responded with "The Members of the Regiment." The officers called on the venerable Colonel Camp, who was in command of Madison Barracks during the Civil War and is now ninety years of age, besides making informal calls all along the line. In the evening there was a dinner for eleven at the Chaplain's quarters, those present being Capt. and Mrs. Hocker, Capt. and Mrs. Wise, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieutenant Herman, his mother and wife. Major and Mrs. Jackson also entertained, their guests being Major Boyer, M. C.; Lieut. and Mrs. Whipple, Mrs. Whipple's father, Mr. Richards, of Spokane, Wash.; Mrs. Koehler and Miss Dorothy Sherman, of New York. The following evening there was a dinner at the mess in Miss Sherman's honor, those present being Major Boyer, Capt. and Mrs. Stayer, accompanied by their guests, Miss Stayer and Miss Miller; Lieut. and Mrs. Frink, Lieutenants McCammon and Brougher.

Invitations have been received for the reception to follow the marriage of Miss Marjory Tripp, of Watertown, N. Y., and Lieut. Charles Dudley Hartman, 3d Inf., on Jan. 22. Capt. Frank C. Bolles, late of the Q. M. G. Office, Washington, D. C., and now assigned to the 3d Infantry, has arrived at the post, with Mrs. Bolles and two children. Mrs. Norvell is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Krueger, wife of Lieut. Walter Krueger, 3d Inf. Major Jackson and Captain Ragsdale are absent inspecting Militia.

New Year's Day passed off quietly but pleasantly in this post. There was a hop, given by the Madison Barracks Social Club on Tuesday evening, and at midnight two great circles were formed, extending entirely around the gymnasium, and after the hour had been solemnly struck on the Chaplain's Muro gong, all joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne" to the accompaniment of the orchestra, and then, seizing the nearest partner, the New Year was "danced in." At the same hour 1913 was welcomed at the mess by a gathering of officers and ladies.

A special train was run to Watertown one evening last week to allow over 200 men to witness a boxing exhibition held by the Garland Athletic Club, in which two enlisted men were competitors—Pvt. J. W. Maloney and E. Horn, of Co. I. Maloney was in perfect physical condition and forced the sparring throughout, and would have won but for over anxiety in the sixth and last round, when he left an opening of which his opponent took advantage, thus winning the bout. Maloney was too eager throughout, and a few more matches will restore that coolness and ring-craft which he has lost by a too long absence from the game. Horn had no difficulty in disposing of his man in the third round, but he will need a good deal of hard work before meeting a higher class opponent. Although greatly interested in the bouts, the highest praise was given to the enlisted men because of their perfect behavior while in Watertown.

The usual Social Club hop was omitted last evening in favor of Co. I, which gave a masquerade in the post gymnasium, which was most elaborately decorated with flags, streamers and the various trophies won by the organization. The costumes were unusually good, many showing a great deal of talent on the part of the designers. The shooting gallery in the basement had been filled with long tables, and after the unmasking hundreds sat down to the most elaborate hop supper ever given in the garrison. There was oyster soup, salad, all kinds of cakes and pies, chocolate and coffee in the greatest abundance. The company is to be congratulated upon the whole affair.

A very pleasant party was given at quarters No. 20, to celebrate the "16th" birthday of Captain Barker, and all the officers of the garrison joined in drinking his health and offering heartfelt congratulations for the different conditions from last year, when he was suffering from a very dangerous wound received in the Jolo Campaign.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 8, 1913.

The transfer of the Atlantic Fleet from Rear Admiral Osterhaus to Rear Admiral Badger took place in Hampton Roads and Rear Admiral Badger took the fleet to sea for the first time yesterday.

On New Year's Day Col. and Mrs. Strong held a reception in the afternoon at their quarters. Mrs. Strong was assisted by Mrs. Hugh Cummins, Mrs. Corbin, Miss Corbin, Mrs. Wahl and Mrs. William Reese Scott. Lieut. and Mrs. Hotz entertained with a dinner at the Chamberlin on New Year's night for Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick, Captains Jordan and Hasbrouck. On New Year's Eve Capt. and Mrs. Jewell gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall and Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin. Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. Marshall entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick. Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Barnes entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Hamilton, Capt. and Mrs. Wilbur, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin.

Misses Ann Brown and Bessie Kimberly are visiting at Larchmont, Fort Hamilton and West Point. Mrs. Hotz's little son gave a holiday party, and his guests were Masters Wildrick, Corbin, Horowitz, Arthur, Sunderland, Hero, and the Misses Wildrick and Jewell. Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick gave a dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly and Lieut. and Mrs. Hotz. Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter gave a farewell tea to Capt. and Mrs. Perry. All the post people were invited. Mrs. Strong served ice cream and Mrs. Bunker poured tea. Friday Capt. and Mrs. Baker entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Strong, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Major and Mrs. Hero, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Lieutenant Bradley and Major Reynolds. Capt. and Mrs. Totten gave a club supper Saturday, after the hop, for Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Bradley and Major Pettis.

Capt. and Mrs. Perry leave for Barrancas to-day. Captain Bunker spent Christmas here, and returned to his post on Monday with his family. Many of their friends saw them off. Major Pettis, our new quartermaster, has arrived and is

Annual Sale Imported Lingerie

For the January Sale, we are offering an unusually fine assortment of this season's newest and most attractive models, in fine sheer materials. All garments are cut in full regular sizes.

French Hand Embroidered Gowns—\$1.65, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.35, 5.50, 8.50, 11.50 and up.

French Hand Embroidered Combinations—\$2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 5.50, 8.75 and up.

French Princess Combinations—\$2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 5.00, 6.50, 8.75, 10.75 and up.

French Hand Embroidered Drawers—\$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 3.75, 4.50, 5.00 up. Narrow and medium widths and flat flounces.

French Hand Embroidered Princess Slips—\$4.00, 5.75, 6.75, 8.50, 12.50, 14.75 and up. All styles, including new narrow widths and flat flounces.

French Chemises—75c., \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.65, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.75.

Austrian Chemises with Reinforced Scallop—\$1.50, 2.00, 2.75, and 3.75.

Madeira Chemises with Hand Embroidered Eyelet Work—\$2.25, 2.75, 3.00 and 3.75.

French Hand Embroidered Corset Covers—\$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00, 3.75, 4.50 and 5.75.

French Hand Embroidered Skirts—\$2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.50, 3.75, 5.00, 7.50, 8.75, 9.50, 10.75 up. Showing the new straight styles, narrow and medium sizes.

This Sale also includes Table Linens, Bed Linens, Towels, Blankets, Bedspreads and Quilts, American Lingerie and Corsets, Hosiery, Neckwear, etc.

32-page Booklet describing these goods in detail mailed free on request.

James McCutcheon & Co.,

5th Ave. & 34th St., New York



now the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, but will soon take the quarters recently vacated by Major Conklin. Capt. and Mrs. McKenny have returned from a three months' stay in Europe and have taken the Carters house. The Captain is our new adjutant. The Carters have moved inside the fort, in the Harrison Hall house. Mrs. Kimberly and Miss Helen Kimberly are at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

School began on Jan. 3 and the officers are in for a winter of hard study. The mine planter Gen. S. M. Mills has been changed to a traveling planter, and the General Schofield will take her place here.

Gen. and Mrs. J. M. K. Davis have been visiting Major and Mrs. Andrew Hero, but are now at the Chamberlin. Mrs. William Chamberlin had her mother and sister spending the holidays with her. She returned to Washington with them, for a few days.

There has been an epidemic of scarlet fever at Monroe, mostly among the babies. Fortunately the cases are light. Capt. and Mrs. Rhoades are having an especially hard time. Their three small daughters have the fever and Mrs. Rhoades is ill with tonsillitis.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 8, 1913.

To-morrow night the officers give their monthly hop, and, in honor of the California and Maryland being here, this will be followed by another on Jan. 23. A big masquerade is to be given about the last of this month by the yard branch of the Navy Relief, which met at the home of Mrs. Henry T. Mayo on Monday afternoon last.

Following the large reception given by Mrs. Henry T. Mayo on New Year's Day, Paymr. and Mrs. Cecil S. Baker, in Vallejo, were at home informally at an egg-nog party. Among yard people who saw the old year out in San Francisco were Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, who chaperoned a party consisting of Miss Mildred Lansing, of San Francisco; Miss Emelie Eleanor Owens, Miss Mayotte Brown, Miss Evelyn Ross Brown, Asst. Paymr. Spencer E. Dickinson, Asst. Paymr. Major C. Shirley, Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, jr., and Ensign Frank J. Lowry. Pay Inscr. and Mrs. Joseph Fyffe have been entertaining Mrs. Fyffe's nephew and niece, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Bacon, of Berkeley, for ten days, and made them the complimented guests at a dinner for Paymr. and Mrs. Eugene Tobey, Major and Mrs. Carl Gamburg-Andersen and Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens. Pay Inscr. and Mrs. Fyffe also had as guests for a few days Mr. and Mrs. G. Noyes, of Berkeley.

Miss Thompson has returned to her home in Mill Valley, after several days here as house guest of Mrs. Henry T. Mayo. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Samuel Gordon were the incentives for the handsomely appointed dinner given on New Year's night by Lieut. and Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln, who invited Capt. and Mrs. John M. Elliott, Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman, Lieutenant Waller and Lieut. Comdr. Hollis T. Winston. Card prizes were won by Captain Elliott, Captain Lyman and Lieutenant Waller. Miss Priscilla Elliott, who has been in Piedmont, the house guest of Mrs. Charles Butters, has rejoined her parents in Vallejo.

Mrs. Brigham, of San Francisco, has been at Mare Island as house guest of her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Kempf. Lieut. Herbert E. Kays, who has been under treatment for appendicitis at the hospital, has been granted a two months' sick leave. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. John M. Elliott and Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman on Saturday. Other guests present were Civil Engr. and Mrs. George A. McKay, Miss Priscilla Elliott and Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, jr. Ensign Frank H. Weaver and his bride, whose marriage took place on Christmas Eve in San Francisco, have been spending a short honeymoon in Southern California, but have now arrived in Vallejo, the Ensign reporting for duty at this yard.

Major and Mrs. Carl Gamburg-Andersen entertained informally on Thursday and Saturday nights of last week, having as guests on the first occasion P. A. Surg. and Mrs. Howson W. Cole, Miss Pendleton and Mr. Pendleton, of Los Angeles; on Saturday they entertained for Bishop Rowe, of the Episcopal diocese of Alaska, who was their house guest over the week-end, conducting the services at St. Peter's Chapel here on Sunday. Asked to meet Bishop Rowe were Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller and Chaplain and Mrs. John D. MacNair. Major and Mrs. Gamburg-Andersen left on Monday for Fort Leavenworth. At the expiration of the Major's ten weeks' course they will return to the yard for the summer, but will probably go to the Atlantic Coast next fall.

Comdr. and Mrs. Richard S. Douglas, in Vallejo, entertained at dinner New Year's Eve. Paymr. and Mrs. Cecil S. Baker entertained at dinner last week for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mark St. Clair Ellis, Lieut. E. A. Brooks and Mr.

Brooks, sr. On Monday they were dinner hosts for Naval Constr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Ruhm, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, Miss Helen Baker, of Piedmont, and Lieut. E. A. Brooks. Chaplain and Mrs. John M. Fleming have taken up their residence in Vallejo since the return of the ships. They are occupying a house at 817 Santa Clara street. P. A. Paymr. and Mrs. Roland W. Schumann have taken an apartment at 615 Napa street, Vallejo. Surg. Charles M. De Valin has rejoined the California, after a shooting trip in the southern part of the state.

A precept has been received for the new court-martial board, consisting of Capt. Charles F. Pond, Lieut. Comdr. Lloyd S. Shapley, Lieut. William Moses, Charles A. Woodruff, John E. Pond and Capt. Clarence S. Owen, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Chester I. Wass, judge advocate.

Mare Island officials have recommended to the Navy Department that the collier Jupiter, now nearing completion here, be equipped with a machine shop, to cost in the neighborhood of \$12,000. Money with which to meet this additional expenditure is available owing to the saving already made on the ship. Were it not for repeated delays in the delivery of the electrically driven machinery for the vessel the Jupiter would probably be completed by now. As it is, the General Electric Company has made several requests for extensions of time, so that it is improbable that the trial trips of the ship can be held until the late spring. The refrigerator ship Glacier was docked yesterday and will remain in the cradle for twenty days, as much work is to be done on the ship's bottom. The Justin, under minor repairs, was completed to-day and will proceed to San Diego. Work on the California and Maryland is progressing rapidly and both vessels will be finished by the middle of March. Work on the Torpedo Flotilla is practically completed, and the Paul Jones left to-day for the lower bay, to join her sister ships, about Saturday, when all five will sail South. They have been here since the latter part of November.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 5, 1913.

Col. James A. Irons has received a letter from Miss Mabel Boardman, of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross, in reply to the check for \$1,256.75 sent by him as the result of the concert given here Dec. 10 for the Red Cross relief fund. She expresses the hearty thanks of the American Red Cross for all who gave assistance to this great humanitarian work for the Balkan war sufferers. She adds that all who assisted in the concert may have the assurance that the funds, which will be promptly forwarded, will make for many suffering people a happier New Year's. The fact that the Red Cross societies of the world have been cooperating in aiding the sick and wounded of this war, irrespective of race or creed, shows its great humanitarian spirit and its solidarity.

Fort Douglas was very gay on New Year's afternoon, for at three of the hospitable homes there were merry groups of friends exchanging the greetings of the season. Col. and Mrs. Irons received all the officers and ladies of the garrison and quite a gathering of friends from town. The regimental orchestra discoursed sweet music, and the house was gay with Christmas trappings, red poinsettias and red roses, regimental flags and garters. Receiving with Col. and Mrs. Irons were Mr. Charles Exton and Mrs. Joseph Rogers, the two newest brides in the regiment; the wives of the Colonel's staff officers, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Graham and Mrs. De Witt assisted in serving coffee, punch and egg-nog. Among friends who called were Governor and Mrs. Spry, the officers of the Governor's staff and their wives. Capt. and Mrs. T. R. Harker received a great number of the friends from town and all the officers and ladies of the garrison. Here, too, were gathered the members of the Governor's staff from town and their wives and daughters, and the rooms in the new quarters, No. 6, were gay with flags, Christmas holly and mistletoe, red carnations and ferns. Mrs. William S. Graves and Mrs. Henry M. Nelly served egg-nog and coffee and Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman assisted her sister in receiving. A number of the younger officers and the girls from town remained for informal dancing and a supper. Col. and Mrs. Frederick Perkins were also receiving, and here were gathered a bevy of the young people from town. Assisting Mrs. Perkins were Mrs. Harry L. Jordan and a number of the younger society girls from town. The rooms were gay with holiday trappings and flags and punch and egg-nog were served. The young people remained and enjoyed informal dancing and music.

The hop of Friday evening, Jan. 3, was enjoyed by a large number of friends from town as well as by the garrison people, and was a thoroughly informal affair, one of the regular series under the new hop committee. The hall, still in its gay holiday decorations, was well filled with the dancers, who were received by Mrs. Albert O. Seaman and Mrs. Joseph Rogers. A number of small and informal hop suppers followed. A progressive dinner was given Sunday, Dec. 29,

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THE TEST
OF AGES
AND IS STILL
THE FINEST
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enjoyed by a merry company of friends. The first course was served at the bachelor quarters of Lieutenants Wise, Hall and Palmer; the others followed at Capt. and Mrs. Kellond's, Capt. and Mrs. Exton's, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Smith's, Lieut. John McCreery's, Major and Mrs. Graves's and Capt. and Mrs. De Witt's.

Major James M. Petty left Jan. 2, after a brief stay, for San Francisco, to sail Jan. 6 for his new station in the Philippines. He will go over on the boat on which Captain Pond, for many years his brother officer in the 20th, will be quartermaster. Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Smith entertained at supper on Christmas night for Capt. and Mrs. Exton, Capt. and Mrs. De Witt, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Hill, Capt. M. F. Smith and Lieut. C. C. Early and J. Early. Lieut. and Mrs. Craig entertained at dinner on Monday for Major and Mrs. Crawford, Capt. and Mrs. Burtt, Capt. and Mrs. Exton, Miss Cartwright, Capt. M. F. Smith and Lieutenant McCreery and Mrs. Hill. Capt. and Mrs. Graham gave a red and white supper Thursday for Major and Mrs. Graves, Capt. and Mrs. Exton, Capt. and Mrs. De Witt, Miss Cartwright, Capt. M. F. Smith, Lieutenants Wise and McDonald. Capt. Robert N. Mearns is back after a stay of several months on leave in the East. Lieut. Bruce Wedgwood, who was home for the holidays, has returned to Fort D. A. Russell. Lieutenants Wise, Palmer and Hall entertained a number of the officers and ladies at a watch party New Year's Eve at their quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Rogers, who have been guests at the Bowen home since their arrival, will shortly be settled in No. 19. Mrs. William B. Wallace and her little daughter went to Schofield, in the southern part of the state, to spend the holidays with the Meiklejohn family.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Jan. 4, 1913.

On New Year's afternoon Rear Admiral and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds received, Madam de Zaslavsky assisting her sister, Mrs. Reynolds. Following the Reynolds reception Mrs. Robertson received from five till six and was assisted by Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Gross, the Misses Brownell, Offley and Schmelz. On New Year's Eve the officers and ladies gathered in the sail loft to watch the new year in. Arriving at 10 p.m., the guests enjoyed the closing hours of 1912 with songs, games, dances and refreshments.

In honor of the fourth birthday of her little daughter Nancy Mrs. R. M. Griswold entertained on Thursday for the tots of the Navy. A beautiful Christmas tree, all aglow with candles and under the branches of which Santa Claus had hidden a nice gift for each child, added much to the children's pleasure. Games and a delicious little supper followed. The little people who attended were Nancy Griswold, Betty Dyer, Betty and Grace McGill, Clarice Yates, Hannah San and Baby Henling. Thursday being also the birthday of Master Bancroft Russell his mother, Mrs. Randolph Berkeley, entertained the older children. Games of contest were enjoyed, among them pinning of the pipe near Santa Claus's mouth, blind-folded blows at a candy cane and opening of Jack Horner's pie; then supper. The guests: B. Notting, Harry Bixby, Tom Brownell, Catherine Brown, Fay Doyen, Josie, Jean and Buddie Campbell, Eddie McGowan and Teddie and Louie Bankhead.

Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Lang entertained at dinner on New Year's Eve for Major and Mrs. Randolph Berkeley, Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. McCormack, Mrs. Seth Williams and Mrs. H. A. Orr leave Monday for California. Mrs. Williams goes to visit with her mother, Mrs. M. R. Norris, at Berkeley. Captain Williams will join her at Berkeley about Jan. 23 and they will sail Feb. 5 for the Philippines for station. Mrs. Orr will visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cramer, in Los Angeles.

Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates entertained at dinner on New Year's for Capt. and Mrs. Seth Williams and Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Druley. Paymr. and Mrs. E. R. Tricoutis were guests of Mrs. P. J. Torney at Seattle during the week and attended several large dances.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Bascom, of Rochester, N.Y., on Christmas Day announced the engagement of their daughter, Helen Fay, to Mr. Wilman E. Adams, of Seattle. Mr. Adams is assistant international secretary of the Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. and established the Naval Y.M.C.A. in Bremerton and the Army Y.M.C.A. at Port Townsend. He left Bremerton about a week before Christmas for Rochester to be present at the announcement party and will return to Seattle in April. The wedding will take place in the East in June, after which the bride and groom will come to Seattle to live. The bachelor officers of the Pittsburgh entertained at dinner on New Year's Eve. The hosts were Lieut. J. D. Little, Ensigns Stuart Brown, James and Purnell. Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds was guest of honor. Seattle guests were Mr. Lowell Farr, Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Billingsly. From the yard, Lieutenants Alexander, Dr. Hale, Lieutenants Taffinder, Buckley, Gardner and Schelling, Captain Svensen, Lieutenants Smead, Stewart and King, Lieut. Jason Austin, U.S.A., of Fort Worden, and Paymaster Layton, and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Seth Williams, Mrs. H. Brown, Lieut. J. D. Little, Madam de Zaslavsky, Lieut. and Mrs. Green and Mr. Bainbridge Reynolds. Major and Mrs. R. Berkeley entertained at a series of dinners last week; on Monday, for Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. McCormack, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Cassidy and Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates; on Tuesday for Ensign and Mrs. Beehler and Mr. and Mrs. Yates, and on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Hilary Williams and Ensign and Mrs. Beehler. After dinner, each evening, the guests enjoyed the moving pictures at the marine barracks.

Lieutenants Miller and Keller entertained at dinner on the New Orleans on Christmas evening for Paymr. and Mrs. W. R. Van Buren, Lieut. and Mrs. Gross, Lieut. and Mrs. McCormack and Miss Schmelz. Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Griswold entertained at New Year's dinner for Paymr. R. B. Lupton, Lieut. J. D. Little, Lieut. James and Lieut. S. M. Stewart. Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Cook had dinner Tuesday for Paymr. and Mrs. R. Nicholson, Lieut. and Mrs. Briggs, Capt. and Mrs. J. F. McGill and Capt. and Mrs. Hilary Williams.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman left Dec. 28 for a month's visit with the Klink families at Vallejo and San Francisco. Mrs. Robertson entertained at a Christmas tree on Christmas afternoon, in honor of the thirty-seven little people of the station. Lieut. F. M. Perkins acted as Santa Claus.

Lieut. J. M. Austin, U.S.A., of Fort Worden, is spending the holidays at the yard as the guest of Col. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen. In honor of Lieutenant Austin, Miss Alice Ruth Doyen entertained at dinner on Christmas Day, the guests including Lieut. and Mrs. Shearer, Lieutenant Bryant, Lieutenant Gray and Col. and Mrs. Doyen. Surg. and Mrs. F. C. Cook entertained at dinner Thursday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Major and Mrs. R. Berkeley, Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Griswold and Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates. Lieutenant Kingman, who leaves soon for duty on the Asiatic station, entertained at dinner on board the U.S.S. Oregon on Saturday for Miss Faith Davis, Miss Johnson, Miss Starr and Dr. Moore, all of Seattle, and Miss Schmelz. Lieutenants James, Logan, Miller, Purnell and Grey. Lieut. Ellis Lando entertained at dinner on board the U.S.S. Raleigh Saturday in honor of Seattle guests for the officers' dance.

In honor of the birthday of Lieutenant Keller, of the U.S.S. New Orleans, Lieut. and Mrs. Gross entertained at dinner at their new home in Bremerton Sunday for Miss Schmelz, Capt. and Mrs. Robertson and Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates. Paymr. and Mrs. E. R. Tricoutis entertained at dinner Wednesday for Dr. and Mrs. McGuire, Miss Torney and Mr. Julian Torney, of Seattle, and Lieutenant Gray. Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman entertained for Capt. and Mrs. Seth Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins, Dr. Hale, Mrs. Brown, Captain Bush, Lieutenant Commander Jensen, Lieutenants King and Lando at Christmas dinner. Mrs. Neal B. Farwell with her young son, her mother, Mrs. S. W. Van Audsall and the latter's mother, Mrs. S. C. Weakly, of Dayton, Ohio, left Tuesday for Coronado, Cal., for a month's visit.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 8, 1913.

Brig. Gen. Edwin M. Coates, U.S.A., retired, of Washington, D.C., accompanied by Mrs. Coates, is a guest at the Hotel del Coronado. Capt. John L. Sehon, U.S.A., retired, of this city, served as a lieutenant under General Coates, and the two have enjoyed a long visit together since the latter's arrival. Capt. Franc Lecocq and Mrs. Lecocq, from Fort Rosecrans, and Miss Harriet Southerland, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. William H. H. Southerland, were members of a picnic party to Sweetwater Dam and Lakeside, given by F. J. Mackey in honor of Miss Marie Elizabeth Wood, of Pasadena, and Capt. J. Campbell Beasley, her fiancé.

Capt. Alpha T. Easton, U.S.A., retired, is at the U. S. Grant Hotel. Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Brownson are at Hotel del Coronado, where Lieut. Hermann T. Vulte, U.S.M.C., is also registered. New Year's Eve was celebrated at Hotel del Coronado by several social functions: Mr. and Mrs. Hugh C. Geary gave a dinner for P. A. Paymr, Harry E. Collins, U.S.N., and Mrs. Collins; Captain Gilmer, U.S.N., entertained a party of nine; Mrs. W. Prentice B. Prentice gave a bridge luncheon in compliment to Mrs. George Banks, of Philadelphia, her guests including Mesdames A. A. Ackerman, Cushman and Charles Vogdes.

Ensign Joseph A. Murphy is at the U. S. Grant Hotel. Paymr. and Mrs. Harry E. Collins were guests at a dinner party given by Mrs. R. J. Borden Saturday at Hotel del Coronado.

The U.S.S. Denver rescued three shipwrecked men from one of the islands constituting the Coronado group, belonging to Mexico. Sunday, following a terrific windstorm which swept the Pacific Coast Saturday night. The men were Immigration inspectors D. S. Kuykendall and Gus T. Jones and Andrew Basil, their boatman. They had left the powerboat Elizabeth to row to the islands in search of Chinese smugglers and were cast upon the beach. The powerboat and its engineer were lost in the storm. The rescued men have been brought to this city.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 6, 1913.

Mrs. Walter Duke Thompson has as guests her two young nieces, Misses Laura and Marian Litterant, daughters of Major W. T. Litterant, U.S.A., stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Farmer gave a dinner and watch party on New Year's Eve for Major and Mrs. D. C. Howard, Capt. and Mrs. D. P. Quinlan, Captain Hanson, Miss Nolan and Lieut. and Mrs. Smith. After dinner the party attended the reception and hop given by the 23d Recruit Co., of which Captain Farmer is in command, but returned to Captain Farmer's quarters in time to welcome the new year. Col. and Mrs. T. W. Griffith were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brackett on Tuesday at a dinner at the Hotel Jefferson in St. Louis. Mr. Childs Howard was dinner host on Tuesday for Miss Eileen Griffith, Miss Blanche Nolan and Mr. James Nolan.

Owing to the illness of Mrs. Wood the usual New Year's reception was not held at the commanding officer's quarters, although Colonel Wood received the officers at noon. Capt. and Mrs. Wilson were at home to the officers and ladies on Wednesday afternoon. Among the guests were Colonel Wood, Col. and Mrs. Griffith, Captain Hanson, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Mrs. Rukke, Capt. and Mrs. Humphreys, Capt. and Mrs. Farmer, Miss Hester Nolan, Captain Wetherill, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Burr, Miss Burr, Lieutenant Taylor, Mrs. McAlister, Captains Houle and Lomax.

Lieut. and Mrs. Jesse M. Holmes, who spent the holidays at Fort Leavenworth as guests of Mrs. Holmes's mother, Mrs. Shaw F. Nealy, returned to the post and were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Wilson on Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. John R. Starkey returned from their honeymoon on Thursday, and have taken up their residence in the quarters formerly

occupied by Capt. and Mrs. R. W. Bryan. Mrs. Starkey is the daughter of Gen. and Mrs. John A. Kress, of Vernon avenue, St. Louis.

The roller skating party in the gymnasium on Thursday was attended by Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Captain Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Captain Hanson, Capt. and Mrs. Humphreys, Capt. and Mrs. Rukke, Captain Houle, Lieut. and Mrs. Burr, Miss Burr, Miss Hester Nolan, Blanche Nolan, Eileen Griffith, Childs Howard and James Nolan. After the skating Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Captain Lomax and Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Wilson at a Dutch supper.

Col. and Mrs. Griffith entertained at dinner on Friday for Mr. and Mrs. Brackett, of Minneapolis, Minn., who are en route to their winter home at Palm Beach, Fla. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Farmer had as dinner guests on Friday Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Capt. and Mrs. Rukke, Captains Houle and Lomax, Lieutenant Taylor and Miss Nolan. Colonel Wood, Captain Hanson and Lieutenant Taylor were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury at tea on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes gave a tea on Sunday, complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Starkey. Lieut. and Mrs. Starkey received with Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, and Mrs. Wilson served punch. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Griffith, Captain Hanson, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Mrs. Rukke, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Farmer, Miss Hester Nolan, Capt. and Mrs. Humphreys, Captain Lomax, Captain Houle, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Burr, Miss Burr and Lieutenant Taylor.

The 23d Recruit Co. gave a New Year's reception and dance in their club rooms on Tuesday evening. A number of the officers and ladies attended, the other guests being the non-commissioned officers from the other companies and their families. Music was furnished by an orchestra from the depot band and refreshments were served. A series of these enjoyable affairs have been planned by the company to take place during the winter.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 6, 1913.

Lieut. C. W. McClure, 7th Inf., returned Friday from leave. Mrs. Daniel Cornman on Saturday gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Edward C. Mason, wife of General Mason; Mrs. Fessenden, of Highland Park, Ill., and Mrs. Dodd, wife of Colonel Dodd, of Columbus, Ohio. The guests included Mesdames Ramsay D. Potts, Ezra B. Fuller, Thomas L. Slavens, William P. Burnham, William H. Allaire and Henry B. Keller.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. L. McEntee had a dinner Friday in compliment to Mrs. Judson, of St. Paul, Minn., when their guests included Major and Mrs. M. J. Lenihan, Capt. and Mrs. George P. Tyner, Capt. and Mrs. S. C. Leasure and Captain Sayre. Mrs. Dodd, of Columbus, Ohio, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. A. A. Starbird, and Captain Starbird. Lieut. John C. H. Lee, C.E., left Tuesday for Washington, D.C., for temporary duty in the office of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Thomas, of Kansas City, Mo., were guests of their daughters, Mrs. John O.K. Taussig and Lieutenant Taussig and Mrs. Foster and Dr. Foster, for the New Year's festivities. Capt. and Mrs. S. C. Leasure gave a dinner Tuesday for Mrs. Hartshorn, Miss Brook, Miss Burlington, of New York; Captain Allison and Doctor Kinnard. Capt. and Mrs. R. L. Reese have as house guest Miss Marian French, of Fort Riley. Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Smyser and children, Robert E. Jr., and Craig Smyser, who have been spending the holidays with Lieutenant Smyser's parents at York, Pa., arrived Tuesday, to be guests for several days of Mrs. Smyser's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Craig, in the city, before going to the garrison, where Lieutenant Smyser has received a detail at the Military Prison.

Mrs. George W. Stuart was hostess at a delightful dinner Monday for Mrs. John O.K. Taussig, Mrs. G. L. McEntee, Mrs. Roy Hill, Mrs. J. J. Fulmer, Miss Lacey, Miss Brook, Miss Mary Duke, Miss Maude Gates, of Independence, Mo., and Miss Ripley, of New York. Later in the evening the party was joined by Lieutenants Hill, Swift, Taussig, Kinnard, Scanlon, McEntee and Drake. Lieut. A. J. Davis, 4th Inf., was a guest at the post Monday.

Capt. S. M. Rutherford, 10th Cav., left Sunday for Detroit, Mich., to make an extended visit, before joining his regiment at Fort Ethan Allen. Mrs. Fessenden, of Highland Park, Ill., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. R. G. Peck, and Lieut. and Mrs. H. Allaire left Friday evening for Washington, D.C., to join Colonel Allaire. Capt. and Mrs. James B. Gowen and children left Saturday for Panama, where Captain Gowen will be stationed. The Misses Brownie and Gettie Norman, who are to make an extended visit with Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Gilbreth, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will not leave until Feb. 1. Mrs. Willis Uline and little daughters, Jane and Cynthia, guests of Mrs. Uline's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, leave this week to join Major Uline at Fort Dou.

Col. and Mrs. William H. Allaire, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Toffey, Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. George P. Tyner, Capt. and Mrs. Donald W. Strong, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur S. Cowan, Captain Allison, Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. Fulmer, Captain Sayre, Doctor Kinnard and Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lytle, of the city, composed a party at Hurlie's Saturday evening. Mrs. Herschel Tupes and daughter, Elizabeth, returned Tuesday from a short stay in Kansas City. Mrs. Adna Clarke returned to the post Tuesday.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., Jan. 6, 1913.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert J. Foster entertained at royal auction last Monday evening. Those playing were Col. and Mrs. H. G. Sickel, Col. and Mrs. J. T. Clarke, Major and Mrs. E. M. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Lawton, Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Laubach, Lieut. and Mrs. F. W. Pitts, Lieut. and Mrs. S. D. Maize, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Comegys, Miss Waltz, Miss Rose Clarke, and Capt. J. J. Miller. Mrs. H. G. Sickel received the ladies' prize; Lieut. J. H. Laubach the gentlemen's, and Mrs. S. D. Maize the consolation prize. Capt. Llewellyn W. Oliver gave an informal smoker last Saturday evening for Col. J. T. Clarke, Capt. J. M. Graham, Capt. J. M. Morgan, Capt. D. H. Gienty, Capt. J. J. Miller, Lieut. F. W. Pitts, Lieut. S. D. Maize, Lieut. D. H. Jacobs, Dr. H. H. Blodgett, Dr. R. J. Foster and Lieut. E. W. Taublee. The dinner consisted of delicious seafoods from the Pacific coast.

Mrs. H. G. Sickel was hostess at bridge Thursday afternoon for Mesdames Graham, Laubach, Foster and Comegys, and Miss Waltz, Miss Rose Clarke, and Miss Elaine Waltz. Miss Rose Clarke won the first prize and Mrs. Foster the second. Miss Clarke, Miss McGlachlin, Captain Oliver and Lieutenants Laubach, Haislip, Delameter, Gerow and Taublee joined in for refreshments.

Miss Helen McGlachlin, of Vancouver Barracks, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Joseph T. Clarke. Colonel Clarke, Miss Rose Clarke and Captain Oliver met Miss McGlachlin in Deadwood last Tuesday. Capt. J. H. Bradford, Lieut. L. T. Gerow, Lieutenants Haislip and Delameter were guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Graham at New Year's dinner. Major and Mrs. E. M. Lewis and Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Graham watched the old year out and the new year in with Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Laubach. Capt. and Mrs. Daniel H. Gienty gave a "watch party" on New Year's Eve. Their guests were Lieut. and Mrs. S. D. Maize, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Blodgett, Miss Elaine Waltz, Captain Oliver and Lieutenants Gerow, Taublee, Delameter and Haislip. While waiting to welcome the new year they spent their time in dancing.

Mrs. F. G. Lawton was hostess at an afternoon bridge Friday for the ladies of the garrison. Mrs. Laubach won first prize; Mrs. Comegys second; Mrs. Sickel the consolation. Major and Mrs. E. M. Lewis received the officers and ladies at an egg-nog on New Year's afternoon. Mrs. Laubach served, assisted by the Misses Waltz and Clarke.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Anderson, of Sturgis, were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Moffet Tuesday. Lieut. F. W.

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Pitts has had a severe attack of grippe for a week. Lieut. S. D. Maize is also on sick report. Capt. J. M. Morgan has taken the quarters occupied by Captain Oliver, who has moved in with Major Anderson. The Major leaves soon for a ten weeks' course at Leavenworth.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 11, 1913.

Col. Frank West, 22d Cav., commanding the garrison, returned to the post this week from Washington, D.C., where he went last month with the remains of Mrs. West. Capt. Henry A. Hanigan, 22d Inf., returned this week from San Antonio, Texas, where he was called by the illness of his son. Captain Hanigan is serving on border duty with his regiment in this district. Mrs. George S. Simonds, wife of Captain Simonds, 22d Inf., is quite ill at her home.

With the temperature eight degrees below zero and the ground covered with four inches of snow on the level, duty in the camps of the different troops stationed here and patrol duty along the Rio Grande for the last week has been anything but comfortable. The snow and cold have been the greatest for twenty-six years.

Col. Robert D. Read, 2d Cav., who was in command of the garrison during the absence of Col. Frank West, will now, with Mrs. Read, move into El Paso and take a house. Lieut. J. H. Holland, M.C., has gone to Fort Douglas, Utah, to spend a two months' leave, after which he will go to the Philippines for duty. Capt. and Mrs. John K. Lewis gave a dinner at the Country Club last Saturday and all remained for the dance. Their guests were Major and Mrs. Francis M. C. Usher, Mr. and Mrs. Waters Davis and Miss Annie Howard, of Washington, D.C.

Lieut. M. P. Schillerstrom has been relieved from company duty and detailed as acting battalion quartermaster. Miss Judy Hague, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Thomas Corcoran, wife of Captain Corcoran, 13th Cav., at Fort Sheridan, Ill., accompanied by her niece, Babs Corcoran, arrived in El Paso this week. Mrs. Corcoran will go to Fort Riley, Kas., to pack up their household effects and will then join Captain Corcoran here, where he is doing patrol duty with his company.

Hugh Lewis, son of Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, 13th Cav., is recovering from a recent illness. Mrs. Thomas H. Logan, widow of Major Logan, U.S.A., and daughter moved last week into a recently purchased home on Arizona street, El Paso.

Lieut. John F. Landis, recently transferred from the 7th to the 18th Infantry, has arrived at the camp for duty. Lieut. David O. Byars transferred from the 18th to the 7th Infantry, and has gone to his new regiment, Whipple Barracks, Ariz. Sergts. Lorenzo Evans and Clyde Littell and Pvt. Oliver P. Hill, 18th Inf., have recently received medals as expert riflemen and the regiment is justly proud of them.

THE PRESIDIO.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 6, 1913.

Capt. Duncan Elliot, 5th Cav., stationed at Schofield Barracks, registered at headquarters on Friday, en route to New York on leave. Capt. M. C. Kerth, 15th Inf., stationed at Tientsin, China, registered at Army headquarters Jan. 2, on leave. First Lieut. T. W. Hammer, 6th Inf., reported at Army headquarters on Thursday, on leave. Major and Mrs. Sidney Cloman were honored guests at a dinner at the Fairmont Hotel on Saturday, given by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hays Smith. Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Page are registered at the Palace Hotel, from Fort Rosecrans.

First Lieut. J. M. Catledge, 4th Cav., en route to Honolulu; Major Elmer A. Dean, M.C., from Fort George Wright, Wash.; Capt. F. M. Hinkle, C.A.C., en route to Fort Ruger, H.T.; Capt. George A. Taylor, C.A.C., from Fort Baker, en route to Hawaii, with the 68th Company, all reported at headquarters last week.

The commissioners making tests of life-saving apparatus for the Army transports met on Thursday on board the Logan and witnessed the demonstration of two types of oxygen helmets for use in fighting fires in the holds of vessels. The man demonstrating one helmet remained in an airtight compartment with sulphur fumes until the beard summoned him, and he could have remained for six hours. The demonstration of another type of helmet remained in the compartment for twenty-two minutes.

The wardroom officers of the U.S.S. South Dakota gave an elaborate dinner on board on Monday. The party consisted of Mrs. Edward Woods, Mrs. Walter E. Brown, Misses Janet Painter, Anna Peters, Nell Rauch, Katharine Strickler and Whiting. Mrs. Arthur Murray left on Friday for Washington, where she will remain several weeks.

OUR TROOPS IN CHINA.

Tientsin, China, Dec. 14, 1912.

On the evening of Dec. 9 the Governor General (Taotai), of Chihli Province, assisted by two generals of the Chinese army, gave a dinner in the official residence of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, to the officers of all foreign forces represented in North China. There were present the commanding officers and staffs of the Germans, French, Austrians, Japanese, British and American commands. The compound was guarded by two troops of cavalry and a battalion of infantry, and the whole first floor of the great building was thrown open for the affair, dinner being served in the ballroom. This was most excellent, although many were disappointed in its being French instead of in typical Chinese style. During the dinner the Governor made a speech of welcome in which he stated that although the representatives of all the principal nations of the world were gathered around his table, they met as friends and that he hoped they would always remain so, but being a soldier himself he knew that any turn of the wheel might set them fighting. He then drank a toast to all the governments represented, to which Major Tanaka, of the Japanese army, responded, calling on all to drink to China and the Governor General of Chihli Province. Col. P. B. Jones, Lieut. Col. Clarence E. Dentler, Major Palmer E. Pierce and Captains McCaskey and Conrad represented the American forces.

On Dec. 10 Major and Mrs. Palmer E. Pierce gave a beautiful dinner at their quarters, Rue Dillon and Rue de Paris, for Lieut. and Mrs. Emory S. Adams, Capt. James M. Love, Lieut. E. B. Smalley, Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh L. Walthall and Lieut. and Mrs. Drain. After dinner several more guests arrived and all joined in having a most enjoyable dance in Major and Mrs. Pierce's quarters. Those coming in for the dance were Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Waterman, Lieut. and Mrs. J. D. Elliott, Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene Santschi, Lieutenants Lee and Cowles. The 15th Infantry orchestra furnished music. Capt. Bryan Conrad, 15th Inf., entertained with a beautifully appointed dinner at the "musical dinner" at the Imperial Hotel on Dec. 14, having as his guests Major A. N. Stark, Major and Mrs. Pierce, Lieut. and Mrs. Waterman and Lieut. and Mrs. Walthall.

Lieutenants Hill and Cooper, of the Medical Corps, ordered to Manila for examination for promotion, will leave on the Warren, which is due at Chinwangtao about Jan. 11, 1913. Lieutenants Weiser, Dixon, Gutensohn and Miller, 15th Inf., will report to Lieut. Col. Clarence E. Dentler, president of the examining board after Jan. 1 for examination for promotion. Major Palmer E. Pierce, 15th Inf., has very kindly organized a class of officers to study the Japanese-Russian War, with a view to making a trip next spring to the renowned battle fields. The officers are very enthusiastic over the prospect of making such an interesting trip, and many thanks are due Major Pierce for his interest in the class.

The German officers opened their new mess in the German Concession with an elaborate dinner on Dec. 14, having as their guests the commanding officers and staffs of all the foreign troops.

Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Root, 15th Inf., and Lieut. Felix R. Hill, Med. Corps, who have been patients in the post hospital, are now convalescent. Pvt. Mack Garr, Co. I, 15th Inf., is to go to Manila for instructions relative to examination for appointment as second lieutenant, U.S. Army.

Many Chinese made a run on the local Russia-Asiatic Bank for several days during the past week, withdrawing their deposits and demanding silver for the paper money in their possession. It was the intention, it is said, to attempt to close the bank. They failed in their purpose, however. No reason is known for this action unless it is sentiment against the Russians in connection with the Mongolian affair. Similar occurrences have happened at Canton, Hong Kong and Peking.

The British regiments seem to hold the record for married enlisted men, the South Wales Borderers, recently arrived from South Africa, having eighty-six in its ranks. In their service married men of all ranks receive allowances of quarters, fuel, etc. In addition to the soldier, the wife receives a full ration and each child a half ration.

Nanking celebrated the first anniversary of its surrender on Dec. 2, the officials holding a feast at the Governor's Yamen while the soldiers celebrated the event on the spot where the first patriots fell. The people decorated their houses while the historic Purple mountain was the scene of ceremonies commemorating the Republicans who fell in the assault of Purple mountain and Nanking city. The Chinese papers have announced a close censorship in connection with the Mongolian affair.

A basketball tournament, consisting of teams from companies of the 15th Infantry, commenced on Dec. 13. The games are to be under the supervision of the athletic officer, Major Palmer E. Pierce, 15th Inf. A large mat shed has been erected near Compound No. 2, where the tournament will take place. The members of the Municipal Councils of the different concessions have been invited to witness the games.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., Dec. 4, 1912.

Lieut. Albert B. Kaempfer, who recently underwent an operation at the Division Hospital, has returned to his quarters, but is not yet able for duty. Capt. and Mrs. Jens Bugge are now located in the 13th Infantry garrison. Colonel Ireland and Major Straub, Med. Corps, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Bradley in the city for Thanksgiving dinner. Capt. Charles H. Bridges, 15th Inf., who was stationed here the early part of the year, returns from Tientsin, China, shortly to become aid on the staff of General Bell. He relieves Capt. Peter Davison, who goes to Camp Eldridge, Los Baños, for station.

Mrs. James D. Heysinger and little daughter, Frances, go to Los Baños soon to visit Mrs. Harris. Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Thompson visited Lieut. and Mrs. Virgil Peterson, at Corregidor, last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Chamberlin entertained with a dinner on Saturday in compliment to Miss Swift, of Jolo, after dinner the party attended the hop at Schofield Barracks.

A favorite place to spend the week-end is the new hotel at Antipolo, only an hour or so's ride from the city. There is a hop every Saturday night and frequently some interesting celebration at the shrine of the famous Virgin of Antipolo on Sunday. Among those who have recently been up to the resort are Capt. A. O. King, Lieut. and Mrs. Rethorst and Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Mueller.

Col. and Mrs. H. Boushington entertained at dinner on Saturday, all attending the hop afterward. Their guests were Mrs. Bell, Col. and Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Nicholson, Miss Field, Major and Mrs. Barnum, Colonel Ireland, Major Straub and Captain Locke.

The final game of the handicap polo tournament was played at Passay Saturday between the 8th Cavalry and 1st Field Artillery. The latter were handicapped ten points, but came out winners by 15½ to 8½. In a collision with Lieutenant Sherburne, Captain Margetts and his pony were thrown, and Captain Corbuser fell over them. For a few minutes it looked as though the two had been seriously hurt, but after their wounds were dressed they were both able to return to the field. Each winner received a cup, and there was a big trophy cup for the team. Captain Margetts, Lieutenants Potter, Teague and Greeley formed the Artillery team. This is their second cup within the year, as they won the Carnival tournament last February. The crowd which witnessed the game Saturday was the largest ever gathered on the polo field. After the game many remained for tea, and the band played all afternoon. Much interest is shown in the baseball games of the Post League. The 7th Cavalry is still in the lead, having met its first defeat this past week. The teams in the league stand now:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
7th Cavalry	6	5	1	83.3
8th Cavalry	6	4	2	66.6
1st Field Artillery	6	3	3	50.0
13th Infantry	5	2	3	40.0
Hospital and Signal Corps	5	0	5	00.0

Mrs. Tenney Ross and daughter, Betsy, arrived on the last transport to join Captain Ross. The Y.M.C.A. Library has

The Pre-eminent Cuvées of Champagne



Their fine quality will at once commend them to the most critical.

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just placed on its shelves a large number of new books, especially adapted to children. The committee appointed to purchase these was composed of Mrs. Boughton, Mrs. Traub and Mrs. Aultman. The physical director of the Y.M.C.A. has arranged classes in calisthenics, gymnastic dancing, etc., for the ladies of the post on Monday mornings from 8:30 till 9:30. Similar classes for children are on other mornings.

The comfortable autobus, to succeed the mule drawn bus which makes the rounds of the post, is completed. During the polo games it took many from McKinley to the grounds.

General Bell is on an inspection tour in the Southern Islands and has with him a party of officers and ladies, among them Mrs. William Nicholson and Miss Nicholson, and Lieut. Emory Smith, of McKinley. Captain Randall, the genial captain of the Warren, with whom so many from McKinley have traveled, is at the hospital at Los Baños, taking the hot baths. He is suffering with rheumatism, the aftermath of dengue. This fever has left many of its victims over here with this same trouble. Capt. Albert King and Lieut. and Mrs. John V. Spring spent Sunday at Los Baños.

Miss Howell, of Atlanta, Ga., who is touring the world with a party of friends, has arrived at the post, to be the guest of Mrs. Ennis. On Thanksgiving Day the boys of the post had an exciting game of hare and hounds, under direction of the physical director of the Y.M.C.A.

Major Osmond Latrobe, P.S., Mrs. Latrobe and their children sailed on the Merritt for Major Latrobe's new station, Cotabato. Major Evan Humphrey, P.S., is to be stationed at Reagan Barracks. Mrs. Charles T. Menoher invited a number of the garrison in on Thursday to have a cup of tea with Mrs. Raymond Briggs, of Nagasaki, guest of Mrs. Troup Miller. The guests, nearly all old friends of Mrs. Briggs, included Col. and Mrs. Hunter, Capt. and Mrs. Ennis, Capt. and Mrs. E. G. Bingham, Capt. and Mrs. Margetts, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Roberts, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Mortimer, Major and Mrs. Aultman, Lieut. and Mrs. Potter, Lieut. and Mrs. Troup Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. James Shannon, Lieut. and Mrs. Marley.

A small Auction Bridge Club has been formed, to meet on Tuesday mornings. The members are Mesdames George K. Hunter, Traub, Aultman, Mortimer, Mueller, Lahm, Reynolds and Donaldson. The first tournament closed last week, and resulted in Mrs. Reynolds winning first place, Mrs. Hunter second and Mrs. Lahm third. Mrs. Lahm is secretary. Mrs. Harris, of Los Baños, is visiting Mrs. Heysinger. Lieutenant Hanlon, 8th Inf., and Mrs. Hanlon sailed for their station in the Southern Islands on the Merritt. Mrs. Hanlon has been the guest of Mrs. Northington in the medical garrison for some weeks.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., Dec. 10, 1912.

Mrs. Ira Fredendall, who has been visiting her son, Lieutenant Fredendall, in Honolulu, for the past two months, is again at home, having returned on the Sherman. Miss Pattison entertained a number of guests at dinner last Saturday, all the young people attending the hop afterward.

Capt. and Mrs. Berry and children arrived on the Sherman and came to the post to join the 13th Infantry. They were guests of Captain Jeunet and Miss Jeunet for several days. Capt. and Mrs. S. B. Arnold entertained recently at dinner for Major and Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, Major and Mrs. Anderson and Capt. and Mrs. Jens Bugge.

Mrs. A. R. Arnold, Mrs. S. B. Arnold and Mrs. George Hunter attended the large bridge party given in the city by Mrs. Cannon Dec. 4. Major and Mrs. Fredendall were guests at the dinner given by Mrs. Littell, in honor of the birthday of Colonel Littell, Dec. 5. The guests were the quartermasters from in and around Manila, together with their wives.

Antipolo continues a very popular resort for the week-end. Among those who went up last week were Lieutenants Lord, Lucas, Chapman, Culver, and Capt. Archibald Comiskey. Mrs. Waldo Potter and Mrs. Ben Arnold were guests of Mrs. H. B. McCoy at tiffin Dec. 7. Little John Haskell celebrated his birthday with a party last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Shepherd have as their guest the latter's aunt, Mrs. Yohn. Lieutenant Glassford has recently arrived from the States to join the Field Artillery. Mrs. Glassford and the children will join him a little later.

Col. and Mrs. Charles T. Menoher entertained at dinner on Dec. 7 for Capt. and Mrs. Ennis, Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon, Mrs. Briggs, Miss Howell, Lieutenants Marr and Greeley. General Bell's party, which has been on the Agula on a trip through the Southern Islands, is expected to return on Thursday. Mrs. William Nicholson and her niece, Miss Nicholson, are of the party, also Lieut. E. T. Smith. Capt. Leslie A. I. Chapman, who was so seriously injured when his horse fell three or four months ago, has so far recovered as to be able to walk about his quarters a little.

In the last tournament of the Evening Auction Club the lucky players were Major Traub, Mrs. Donaldson and Mrs. Traub. The 8th Cavalry officers had a practice obstacle ride on Passay Beach Dec. 9. There were a number of spectators. The real ride will take place Monday morning, Dec. 16.

CORREGIDOR.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., Dec. 6, 1912.

Major and Mrs. Shaw gave a delightful dinner party to the bachelor medical officers of the post Nov. 29. In the Medical Corps at Corregidor all but the Major are unmarried. Lieutenant Lenzner returned to the post Saturday from a very interesting run through the archipelago. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank S. Clark entertained at dinner Nov. 30 for Capt. and Mrs. F. S. Long and Lieut. and Mrs. Coiner. The work of remodeling the buildings and constructing the new semaphore tower at the lighthouse reservation is progressing nicely under the direction of Mr. Babbette, of the Lighthouse Service. When finished the station will be one of the best equipped in the Service.

Co. I, Engrs., left Monday for the "front" and will be absent about eight months. Lieutenants Hall, Coiner and Schulz are with the company, Lieutenant Hall commanding. The Ladies' Reading Club met Dec. 2 with Mrs. Gildart

CURED ITCHING AND BURNING

"I was taken with the itch in April, 1904, and used most everything. A friend advised me to use Cuticura Remedies, which I did. The cure was certainly quick. I had it terribly under my knees. I only used one box of pills, but two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and I use the Cuticura Soap all the time. I hope this will benefit others, as it has me, after Dr. (Signed) Miss Lu Johnson, 1523 Ninth St., N. W., Washington, D. C., April 3, 1910. In a later letter Miss Johnson adds: "The trouble began with an eruption under my knees, and extended upwards toward my waist, until I was not able to sit down. It kept a constant itching and burning all the time, night and day. I went to my doctor but he could do me no good after I do not know how many medicines he gave me, and then told me I would be compelled to go to a skin specialist, which I positively refused to do. I cried all the time. Finally I made up my mind to try Cuticura Remedies, and tried Cuticura Pills, Ointment and Soap, and was entirely cured of the itching three days after I started using them. The healing took about eight days. I consider Cuticura Remedies marvelous, and would recommend them everywhere."

Cuticura Remedies are sold everywhere. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, for free Cuticura book on skin troubles.

and enjoyed an interesting session; Mrs. Ruckman being the reader. Refreshments were served.

The officers held an enjoyable hop at the pavilion last Tuesday evening. Major and Mrs. McNeil arrived at the post a day or two ago.

One battalion of Coast Artillery has gone to the Mainland for a month's outing. This outing has been looked forward to with a great deal of anticipation; the realization is now pleasantly working out. Capt. Samuel English, who is an old Doughboy, is a great admirer of nature and will make things interesting for men of his command.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Jan. 14. Later changes appear in another column.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief. WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33 guns. (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander. UTAH, battleship—first line, 26 guns. (Temporary flagship of First Division.) Capt. William S. Benson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. William J. Maxwell. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33 guns. Capt. Roy C. Smith. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Hugh Rodman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander. VERMONT, battleship—first line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse. At Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Roger Welles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. At Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—first line, 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander. VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. John D. McDonald. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Marbury Johnston. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Frank K. Hill. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander. MINNESOTA, battleship—first line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. Edward Simpson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. IDAHO, battleship—first line, 20 guns. Capt. William L. Howard. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. KANSAS, battleship—first line, 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hooge- werff. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. OHIO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Joseph Strauss. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. Edward W. Eberle, Commander. DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robinson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Group.

Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. FLUSSER (destroyer). In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Louis C. Scheibla. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. PRESTON (destroyer). Ensign David H. Stuart. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. REID (destroyer). Ensign David F. Ducey. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William C. Wickham. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward, Commander. Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city. ROE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Third Group.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander. HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. MAYRANT (destroyer). In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. STERRETT (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. WALKER (destroyer). Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. William Ancom. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Franck T. Evans, Commander. Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city. MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At Colon. AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At Colon. BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Julius F. Heilweg. At Colon. PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At Colon. TRIPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At Colon.

Fifth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany, Commander. Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city. JENKINS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At Colon. BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At Colon. JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At Colon. JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At Colon.

Submarine Flotilla.

Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, Commander.

First Group.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander. Send mail for boats of this group, except Castine, to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. CASTINE (tender). Lieut. Alfred H. Miles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. SEVERN (tender). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. C-2 (submarine). Ensign Elwin F. Cutts. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. C-4 (submarine). Ensign Holbrook Gibson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. C-5 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Second Group.

Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt, Commander. Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city. TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Clarence N. Hinkamp. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. D-1 (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. D-3 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. E-2 (submarine). Ensign Dallas C. Laizure. At Groton, Conn. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Francis Martin. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Christian Crone. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. ONTARIO (tug). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steigner. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. PATASCO (tug). Btsn. John D. Pennington. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. PATUXENT (tug). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William K. Harrison. En route to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. SONOMA (tug). Chief Btsn. William Derrington. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Samuel W. Bryant. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Capt. Albert W. Grant, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of this Fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Preston. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. ILLINOIS, battleship, 18 guns. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. INDIANA, battleship—second line, 12 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. IOWA, battleship—second line, 22 guns. Comdr. Robert K. Crank. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Claude B. Price. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. MAINE, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia. MASSACHUSETTS, battleship—second line, 12 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. MISSISSIPPI, battleship—first line, 20 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 20 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. SALEM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for ships of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city. TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight.) Capt. Harry A. Field. At Smyrna, Asia Minor. MONTANA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. William B. Fletcher. At Beirut, Asia Minor.

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Club Cocktail

No matter how good a Cocktail you make you will notice a smoothness and mellowness in the Club Cocktail that your own lacks.

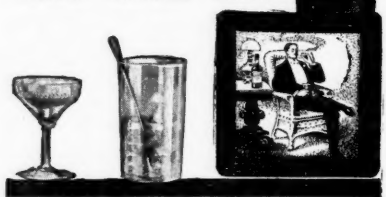
Club Cocktails after accurate blending of choice liquors obtain their delicious flavor and delicate aroma by ageing in wood before bottling. A new cocktail can never have the flavor of an aged cocktail.

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PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. William L. Gilmer. CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. John M. Elliott. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At San Diego, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Torpedo Flotilla as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. George W. Kenyon. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander. WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. Sailed Jan. 12 from Sausalito, Cal., for San Diego, Cal. PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Henry C. Gearing. Sailed Jan. 12 from Sausalito, Cal., for San Diego, Cal. PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles F. Pousland. Sailed Jan. 12 from Sausalito, Cal., for San Diego, Cal. STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Henry G. Shoner. Sailed Jan. 12 from Sausalito, Cal., for San Diego, Cal. TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas A. Symington. Sailed Jan. 12 from Sausalito, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Group.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander. ALERT (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. Sailed Jan. 11 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal. F-1. Lieut. James B. Howell. Sailed Jan. 11 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal. F-2. Ensign Francis T. Chev. Sailed Jan. 11 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal. F-3. Ensign Kenneth Heron. Sailed Jan. 11 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reynolds.) Comdr. Charles J. Lang. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. OREGON, battleship—second line, 12 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Lieut. Henry A. Orr. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. ST. LOUIS, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. WEST VIRGINIA (armored cruiser), 18 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. DAVIS (torpedoboot). At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. A-3 (submarine). Ensign Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. At Shanghai, China. ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. Sailed Jan. 11 from Amoy, China, for Manila, P.I. CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. Sailed Jan. 12 from Swatow, China, for Manila, P.I.

Second Division.

ELCANO, G. 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon. Cruising on the Yangtze River. HELENA, G. 6 guns. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At Shanghai, China. QUIROS, G. 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John J. Hannigan. Cruising on the Yangtze River. SAMAR, G. 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Grattan O. Dickman. Cruising on the Yangtze River. VILLALOBOS, G. 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ernest Durr. Cruising on the Yangtze River. CALLAO, gunboat, 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Walter L. Heiberger. At Canton, China. MONTEREY, monitor, 4 guns. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At Manila, P.I. PISCATAQUA (tug). Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Canton, China.



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Salad Dressings



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New York

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. John F. Hubbard. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Carleton R. Kear. At Manila, P.I.
PAMPANGA, gunboat. Ensign Paul J. Peyton. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Group.

Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. William O. Wallace. At Olongapo, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Burton H. Green. At Olongapo, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Charles J. Moore. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign William C. Owen. At Olongapo, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Richard Hill. At Olongapo, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). Ensign Fred T. Berry. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Group.

Ensign Charles M. Yates, Commander.

MOHICAN (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). (Flagboat). Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Ensign Gerard Bradford. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Ensign William H. Pashley. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Rihelddaffer. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABARENDIA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At Manila, P.I.
ALEXANDER, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Manila, P.I.
NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. Sailed Jan. 9 from Guam for Manila, P.I.
RAINBOW, transport, 14 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh. At Olongapo, P.I.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bsn. Peter E. Radcliffe. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
AMPHITRITE, monitor. Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed Jan. 8 from Port Arthur, Texas, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BALTIMORE, cruiser—second class, 12 guns. Comdr. William W. Phelps. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Smyrna, Asia Minor. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHEYENNE, monitor, 6 guns. Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. In first reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Cleveland is the receiving ship at Mare Island.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

DENVER, cruiser, third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DORCHES, gunboat, 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail there.

EAGLE, converted yacht, 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Charles H. Bullock. Surveying on the coast of Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

G-1 (submarine). Ensign Kenneth Whiting. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANNIBAL, fuel ship. Comdr. George N. Hayward. Surveying on the Atlantic Coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Tiburon, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Benjamin G. Bartholow. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Bsn. George E. McHugh. At Hoboken, N.J. The Marietta is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall,

master. Sailed Jan. 11 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER, converted yacht, 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Newton A. McCully. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

NASHVILLE, gunboat. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEWARK, cruiser—second class. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 2 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitten, master. Sailed Jan. 10 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OZARK, monitor, 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. Surveying on the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

PEORIA (tug). Bsn. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PETREL, gunboat. Comdr. John F. Hines. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

PRAIRIE, transport, 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At Salina Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, converted yacht. Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH, converted yacht, 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durrall. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6 guns. In first reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John L. Sticht. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WHEELING, gunboat. Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchison. At Jacksonville, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Comdr. George F. W. Holman, U.S.N., retired. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city). Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., retired. At foot of East Twenty-fourth street, New York city, in winter quarters.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.) Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Boston, Mass. Address mail there.

RESERVE TORPEDO GROUPS.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, Commander.

Torpedobats Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham. BAILEY, Ensign Edward H. Loftin. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

BIDDLE, Lieut. Willis W. Bradley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

STRINGHAM, Lieut. Russell S. Crenshaw. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.

Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden; torpedobats—Craven, Dahlgren, DeLong, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarines—A-1, B-1; and the cruiser Olympia, which is used as a barracks for the men of the group.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

Destroyers: Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence and Perry. Torpedobats: Farragut and Goldsborough.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Torpedobats: Blakely, Dupont and Morris.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAGO, Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Chief Bsn. Peter Emery. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the Navy Yard Station, Portsmouth, Va.

POTOMAC, Bsn. Frank G. Mehling. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

TECUMSEH, Chief Bsn. Herman P. Rahbusch. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNOAS, Chief Bsn. John Danner. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

CLEVELAND (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. See "Maine" under "Special Service." The Manila is an auxiliary to the Cleveland.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

CUMBERLAND (station ship). Capt. George W. Kline. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Noble E. Irwin. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. James S. Woods. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. (See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet.")

NORTH CAROLINA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service."

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. William M. Crose. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Davis. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

The Boxer is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes.



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SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. James J. Raby. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail Guam, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. At Sausalito, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK, Chief Bsn. William Martin. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TUGS.

Accomac, Boston.
Active, Mare Island.
Alce, Norfolk.
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.
Chickasaw, Newport.
Choctaw, Washington.
Hercules, Norfolk.
Iroquois, Mare Island.
Iwawa, Boston.
Massasoit, Norfolk.
Modoc, Philadelphia.
Mohawk, Norfolk.
Narkeeta, New York.
Pawnee, New York.
Pawtucket, Puget Sound.
Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.
Pentucket, New York.
Pontiac, New York.
Powhatan, New York.
Rapid, Cavite.
Rocket, Norfolk.
Samoset, Philadelphia.
Sebago, Charleston, S.C.
Sioux, Boston.
Sotomoyo, Puget Sound.
Standish, Annapolis.
Traffic, New York.
Transfer, New York.
Triton, Washington.
Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.
Unadilla, Mare Island.
Waban, Guantanamo Bay.
Wahnetta, Norfolk.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

B-2, Norfolk.
B-3, Norfolk.
Brooklyn, Philadelphia.
Columbia, Philadelphia.
Constitution, Boston.
General Alava, Cavite.
Gwin, Newport, R.I.
Independence, Mare Island.
Lancaster, Philadelphia.
Leonidas, Portsmouth, N.H.
Manly, Annapolis.
Miantonomah, Philadelphia.
Milwaukee, Puget Sound.
Minneapolis, Philadelphia.
Onesida, Port Royal, S.O.
Panay, Cavite.
Pomah, Norfolk.
Puritan, Norfolk.
Relief, Olongapo.
Restless, Newport.
Terror, Philadelphia.
Vestal, Boston.
Yorktown, Mare Island.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, Providence, R.I.
Boston, Portland, Ore.
Concord, Seattle, Wash.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque, Chicago, Ill.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Fiske, Newbern, N.C.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Granite State, New York city.
Huntress, St. Louis.
Isla de Luzon, St. Louis, Mo.
Machias, New Haven, Conn.
Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.
Rodgers, Boston, Mass.
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Somers, Baltimore, Md.
Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.
Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Wasp, New York city.
Wolverine, Erie, Pa.
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the stations of the Army this week. The only changes since the list appeared in our last issue is that the headquarters, band and Companies E, F, G and H, 14th Infantry, have changed station from Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., to Fort Lawton, Wash., and Companies A, B, C and D and Machine-gun Platoon have changed station from Fort Lincoln, N.D., to Fort George Wright, Wash.

THE ACME OF DIGNITY.

During the war in the Philippines Gen. Charles King one day while resplendent in his uniform, which was made especially brilliant by several rows of new brass buttons, came upon a raw recruit. The latter was on post duty and failed to salute the General.

"Are you on duty here?" asked General King, with a show of anger.

"I guess so," said the recruit. "They sent me out here, anyway."

"Do you remember your general orders?" asked the General.

"I guess I do—some of them," said the raw recruit.

"Well," said the General, "don't you know that you are supposed to salute your officers? Don't you know I am the General of this brigade?"

"You the General?" said the new recruit. "Gosh, no; I didn't know it. I thought you was the chief of the fire department."—Kansas City Star.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Witherspoon and Mackaye, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents: Issued week of Dec. 10—Gun holder, George M. Wane; revolver, Bradford B. Holmes. Patents issued to those in the Navy—Signaling machine, No. 1,047,069, Lieut. Arthur Clifton Kail, U.S.N. Week of Dec. 24—Priming mixture, Henry C. Pritham. Week of Dec. 31—Fuse for projectiles, Harry Bland Strange; gun sight, Henry C. Raedel; method of adjusting the sights of guns, Wilhelm Konig; projectile, Rasmus Hagbarth Quisling; revolvers, William Warren Key. Patents issued to those in the Army—Book support or holder, No. 1,049,101, Lieut. Ralph E. Jones, U.S.A. Week of Jan. 7, 1913—Cartridge belt, Victor H. Jennings; auxiliary grip for small firearms, William H. Leach, jr.; gun, Allan C. Nelson; projectile, William Henry Swett; tilting piece magazine for automatic turret machines, Johann Martin Syroth. Patents issued to those in the Navy—Navigating compass rule, No. 1,050,029, Lieut. Arthur Clifton Kail, U.S.N.

HE WAS MORE THAN COOL.

"Tell me," said the lady to the old soldier, "were you cool in battle?"

"Cool?" said the truthful veteran, "why, I fairly shivered."—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Teacher—Why, Jimmy! Have you forgotten your pencil again? What would you think of a soldier going to war without a gun?

Jimmy—I'd think he was an officer.

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

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HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited.

Walkerville, Canada

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